















# HAILGAN!

(THE STRUGGLE)

ORGAN OF THE SOMALI  
REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY



## \* JAALLE SIAD'S ADDRESS ON THE 10<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

\* Settlement schemes - Agriculture  
and Livestock

\* The use of Somali language  
in mathematics and science

\* International symposium:  
Somalia and the world



Struggle to  
learn, in order to  
learn to  
struggle better



published monthly by the  
**CENTRAL COMMITTEE**  
of the **SOMALI REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY**

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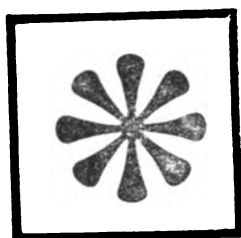


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## HALGAN

Official Organ of the S.R.S.P.  
 3rd year — No.36,37,38 — Oct. Nov. Dec. 1979 — Price Sh. So.2  
 Published monthly in Somali & English and quarterly in Arabic  
 People's Hall — Mogadishu, SDR  
 P.O. Box 1204  
 Room No. 112 — Telephone 720 — Ext. 51 and 74



## EDITORIAL NOTE

# A Revolutionary decade

Ten years have elapsed since the inception of our glorious revolution on 21st Oct. 1969. On the occasion at the 10th anniversary of the revolution festive celebrations of the noble day that has brought historical transformations for the people, opening new vistas whereby progress could be attained. Such celebrations also mark a moment of evaluating the lofty achievements and overall activities of the 10 year period, the revolution had been serving as a vanguard of the country.

The objective aim behind the birth of the revolution was to rid the Somali people of the then prevalent problems in the country. Speaking on the revolution's objectives on Dec. 26, 1969, Jaalle Siyaad remarked «the revolution's behests was not to alter the civilian gov't by a military one, but it was to uremittengly succour the Somali people of the internal and external dangers inflicted upon it by the former reactionary governments».

The revolution, in congnisance with its aims of constructing a modernized and profoundly advanced society, promulgated during its birth the first charter which formed and put in schedule the principles and goals that would serve as a guide in developing the country and acting in accordance with the interests of the people.

The Somali people having experienced many difficulties that held them at misfort under development which was cast upon them by the reactionary gov'ts, who ruled for nine long years after independence, swarmed around their revolution rendering it vital support in the hope that the revolution would solve the pertinent problems of the country.

It is no doubt that the revolution during its 10 year leadership undertook unparalleled task in implementing a comprehensive transformation from tip to toe which affected all sides of social life viz. political, economical and social.

In order to achieve the principles and goals documented in the first charter the revolution chose in 1970 the implementation of scientific socialism which remains the most cherished ideological principle of all people in the contemporary world and the most reliable as well.

Consequently, therefore, so as to embark upon the socialist path and ultimately build a socialist society, the revolution established the public relations office which

changed in 1973 into the political office of the presidency of the SRC.

The Political Office successfully took upon its responsibilities of agitation, mobilisation and the raising of the political consciousness of the masses, the forging of a united and fraternal revolutionary force and the inculcation of scientific socialism as an ideological principle throughout the masses.

The political office undoubtedly fulfilled the enormous responsibilities laid upon it continuing its efforts till the inauguration of the foundation of SRSP on July 1976.

The SRSP, whose social organisations are well established, acts in line with the general principles of the revolution leading the country's political, economical, security and social services.

In the sphere of economy, following with consistency and firmly devoted to the motto of attaining economic independence, the octob. revolution nationalized the major economic spheres in foreign hands on 7th May, 1970.

New economic spheres had been created such as agencies, enterprises, a multitude of industries, cooperatives in agriculture, fish and frankincense. Internal and external trade was put under control, health and livestock development was augmented; ports and canals were built and vast lands were recaptured and cultivated. These schemes were fulfilled because of the new developmental programmes.

In the social sphere, the revolution formulated a new policy of education that rendered equal opportunities to all members of society, and passed compulsory education laws up to the intermediate level. Furthermore it waged annual campaigns all over the country to construct schools so as to avail to each and every Somali child the necessary educational facilities. Worth noting is also the extensive revolutionary step taken in the field of technical education. A number of high technical and vocational institutes are in operation which reach up to college levels.

The momentous revolutionary upheavals in the educational sphere had simultaneously been precipitating the quantitative increase in the number of teachers who are presently serving at every village in the country.

In the sphere of health care the revolution spared no effort to ensure and maintain the healthiness of the Somali populace, attuned to the principle that it is only the healthy muscle that can extract and utilise the riches of one's land.

The number of hospitals was increased, constructing a hospital or an out patient clinic in every village of the country. quality and quantity of the health services personnel had been raised, reaching a stage when doctors from our own national medical university graduate annually and commence activities to the services

of the society as a whole.

Moreover, at this revolutionary stage another yet unprecedented victory has been scored in the maintenance and preservation of peace inside the country, the execution of justice and the raising of sports, for which a new ministry was formed, is also worth noting. It is also paramount to mention the hundred fold increase in the number of workers and the establishments, to their ministry of labour and social affairs.

In its foreign policy, the revolution in line with the principles of foreign relations given in its first charter formed diplomatic as well as mutual cooperation and assistance relation with a number countries especially in Africa and the Arab World. We assumed membership in the Arab league paying respect to the historical strong relations that since time immemorial prevailed between Somalia and the Arab countries. The revolution has ever since been unselfishly extending support to the liberation movements of the world and especially of Africa.

The independence of Jibouti could be cited as resultant fruit of our unflinching struggles. Worth noting are also the titanic efforts we performed at the UNO, the OAU, the Arab league and among the non-aligned countries movement. In consequence Somalia gained at this revolutionary stage the global recognition and respect it cultivated.

The magnificent triumph of Somalia during the ten year revolutionary administration was possible because of the mutual shouldering the masses and the revolution rendered one another and which remained metaphorically speaking the same way «the bark clings to its stick» ever since its inception and after.

In this respect our country constantly surmounted ever more revolutionary milestones and today the tenth anniversary of our revolution epitomized the oaths enshrined in the first charter by putting forth the last line which promised the holding of elections at the proper time. Therefore the national constitution was placed before the masses to formulate the procedure of handling the elections.

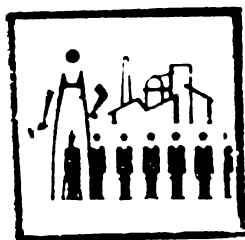
On 25th August, 1979, approximately 100% of the Somali population cast their votes in the affirmative, «Yes, to the constitution». That step would be followed by the election of the National people's Assembly and local Assemblies on Dec. 1979. It will culminate the revolution's pledges and could furthermore help institutionalize democratic measures among the masses.

We would hereby crown a ten year period of undaunted revolutionary struggle and we would open up a new page of recurring revolutionary upheavals in the forth coming ten years.

The attainment of the afore mentioned goals was not the sole objective towards which we move, but were nothing but the means by which the ultimate cherished goal could be reached. The final is the construction of a society free of exploitation and class oppression and based on equality and social justice.



## Political, Economic and Social Affairs



## Manpower Deployment in rural areas

### with Special reference to agricultural sector

M. P. Srivastava U. N. Manpower Planning Expert

This two articles are taken from the papers presented in the National workshop for Rural development held in Mogadisho, in 1979.

#### THE SETTING

The Somali Democratic Republic (SDR) at the Horn of Africa covers an area of 637,000 square kilometres, 15.3 per cent of the total area is potentially cultivable land (mainly in the southern part of the country between the two rivers Juba and Shabelle) but only 1 per cent is arable land.

55 percent is pasture land suitable for grazing; 14 per cent is characterised by forest and scrub and the rest is not defined for any specific use and would often be semi-desert or desert. The country has the longest coastline in free Africa (3,200kms)

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES

It is situated in the semi-arid to arid zones, and the annual rainfall varies from region to region from about 100 mm to about 600 mm. The vegetation types are: thorn tree; tall grass savanna, thorn tree, desert, grass savanna, thorn woodland and scrub and semi-desert scrub.

#### CLIMATE

There are four seasons: The Gilal; Gu; Haga and Der. The period covered by each season are January to April; April-July, July, September and Sep-



tember to December, respectively. The Gilal is a dry season with east monsoon; Gu' with almost 60 percent of the annual rainfall and south west winds, the Haga also a dry season and the Der having the second and the shortest rain period.

#### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The population of the Democratic Republic of Somalia according to 1975 census was 3.5 million. Out of the total estimated labour force about 80 percent was in agriculture and livestock sectors, 7 percent in the industrial sector and 13 percent in the services sector. Because of population growth and the small industrial sector, agricultural sector will have to absorb in the foreseeable future larger increments of total population and labour force.

#### THE POTENTIAL

Although the D.R. of

Somalia is among the 29 hard-core least Development Countries of world, but still, it has been able to start a development programme which seems to lead to what the aims at: providing the basic needs to its population and self-reliance in as many sectors of economy as possible. Little description and analysis of each sector is available and there seems to be a need to study the manpower requirements for each sector of economy — especially the rural sector, as on this depends at least 80 percent of the population for its livelihood, about one-third of the gross domestic production and 95 percent of export originate from it.

By developing a differentiated food production, within the livestock, agriculture and fishery sectors mainly aiming it self-sufficiency, Somalia strives for achieving an essential goal.

Preconditions to reach this goal in the foreseeable future are changes in economic, social and organizational values and structures.

## II. AGRICULTURE

In a development economy, agriculture is a dynamic sector providing resources, manpower as well as markets for the goods and services produced in other sectors.

### CROPPING PATTERN

The increase in certain major crops and the expected area for 1981 is shown below.

Crops (Area in Ha).	1979	1980	1981
Maize	27,336	40,457	40,817
Sesame	10,300	10,519	10,612
Rice	1,981	2,023	2,041

Source : Three Year Development Plan — 1979 — 1981

Source: Manpower planning Expert, Department of Manpower, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

The profitability of a cropping pattern can be judged by taking into account the net value per hectare which can be obtained by a given combination of crops grown in the full year.

Looking at the physical and climatic factors, present cropping pattern in the country is unsatisfactory and there is much scope for improvement in the future. Low value crops may have to give way to high value crops.

### YIELD

Information about the yield of various crops grown is available since 1972 — 73 but the data are not strictly comparable.

Another difficulty in analysis arises from the effect of vagaries of weather which greatly distort the trend. Hence,

data on production as given in Three Year Development Plan — 1979 — 81 is reproduced below.

Production (quintal)	1979	1980	1981
Maize	218,636	223,232	225,310
Sesame	41,202	41,202	42,450
Rice (paddy)	29,713	29,713	30,612

It is important to examine the factors responsible for the low level of yield, if a proper planning is to be done for developing agriculture. Apart from the fact that the yield

over the scope for such change is very limited. Most of the increase in the output of agriculture and income of agricultural community has therefore, necessarily, to come from

a. Increase in intensity of cultivation;

b. Increase in yield and

c. Change in cropping pattern in favour of higher employment and higher yields.

The above factors raise a fundamental question about the strategy of Agricultural development consistent with the absorption of nomad and semi-nomad population and labour force in the agricultural sector of the economy.

### THE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS RESPECT ARE :-

a. To concentrate resources in the limited prosperous areas and on large farms which by adopting modern and new technologies and utilising irrigation, fertiliser, etc; can increase agricultural productivity and rate of growth, and to launch massive rural works programmes, help in the absorption of population in the agriculture itself.

The major change in agricultural sector itself occurs in the form of agricultural land extension, improvement in agricultural practices, change in crop mix and mechanization. The impact of these changes will be studied with a view to provide a set of pertinent data for working out

depends primarily on good rain, there is need and scope for the expansion of irrigation. The existing low yield is also due to the fact that the soil suffers from nutrient deficiency which can be improved by the use of manures and fertilisers.

### III. FUTURE OUTLOOK STRATEGY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The data shows that there has been an increase in the net area shown in recent past and it is assumed in the absence of any data that this has been largely on account of barren and uncultivable land permanent pasture and grazing land and current fallows being brought under cultivation. As is well known, turning the barren land into cultivable land is a very capital intensive process and more

the absorption capacity of the rural sector.

The developing of agriculture and its present position can be analysed under the following heads :

- a. Area under cultivation
- b. Intensity of cropping
- c. Cropping pattern
- d. Yield.

Opportunities for growth exist and require systematic exploitation of Somalia's total area of 63.8 million hectares.

According to the estimates of Ministry of Agriculture the total area of the Democratic Republic of Somalia is divided as bellow :

ts on the valley and on the neighbouring area of river Shabelle. It is supposed that such effects on the project implementation will open and bring around 20 million hectares for settlement.

It is also presumed that out of 20 million hectares, around 8 million would be under cultivation and the rest will be resorted for grazing and livestock.

#### b. INTENSITY OF CROPPING

The agricultural potential can be assessed in terms of the area brought under different crops according to the amount of suitable land

These types of farming areas

It is estimated that with the availability of manpower, market, storage facilities, credit facilities, farm machinery and with the necessary infrastructure, around 20,000 hectares will be put under cultivation. However these estimate must be taken with caution in the absence of indicators of available technology and market potential.

b. To widen the base of cultural output, growth, by allocating resources among the low productivity regions. Both from the point of view of bringing quick results, and also providing more and diversified employment in rural areas the following broad based large scale programmes may be initiated in the country.

1. To develop a mixed farming system which will fully integrate livestock and crop production in suitable areas.

2. To create a productive base for agro-industry and supplementary services taking into account the linkage and multiplier effects.

3. To find the most effective type of organisation (s) to orientate and train the majority of new entrants in the agricultural crash programme and in settlement scheme and to provide them with gainful employment.

#### IV. MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEMS.

The country is endowed with sufficient animal husbandry resources together with considerable potential for agriculture which is of primary importance to an agricultural economy like Somalia. The scientific exploitation of these resources is an essential ingredient for economic development.

The country is also rich in poultry — birds and fisheries. Grouping resources from local

	million hectares	percentage
i. Area suitable for cultivation	8.2	12.9
ii. Area suitable for Livestock Raising	28.8	45.1
iii. Other Areas	26.8	42.0
	63.8	100.0

(Source : Statistical Abstract 1977 C.S.D. State Planning Commission)

#### a. AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

The Somali Government has recognized the potentialities of the Juba Valley as an integrated multi-purpose project. It is presumed that the project will have favourable effects

are ill-defined in Somalia but basically they reflect rainfall patterns. Since rainfed areas in the country are subject to whether conditions and therefore the dimensions of cropping intensity can be visualised in the light of the following data:

Total Area (000 Ha)	Intensity of Cropping (000 ha)	
	Controlled Irrigation	Rainfed and Flood control Irrigation
8,000	240	7,760

Source : Report on Agricultural Mechanisation Programme 1975 — 78.

tional advantages brings us to the question of manpower resources. Therefore, the future development strategy must focus attention on the absorption of additional population and the labour force in the different sectors of economy specially agriculture which has a potential to develop.

In the absence of consistent data, it would be difficult to work out the manpower re-

quirements for the rural sector. However, an attempt is made here to workout the possible absorption of additional population and the labour force in agriculture and related activities.

### POPULATION

The official estimates of the population and labour force are as below.

Out of a total estimated population of 3.8 million about 8 percent is in the agricultural and livestock sectors and the rest in the urban industry/services sector (19 percent). Because of population growth and of the small industrial sector, agriculture and allied activities will have to absorb, in the foreseeable future, large increments of total population and labour force.

The scanty data available on agricultural resources suggests a perceptible shift in the composition of population in the various sectors. The magnitude of the shift of population and the labour is evident from Table 1.

Year	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)
1979	3,878	1,629
1980	3,799	1,671
1981	4,082	1,714
1982	4,138	1,759
1983	4,279	1,805
1984	4,408	1,851

TABLE 1 : ESTIMATE OF ABSORPTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY SECTORS 1980-84

Sector	Assumed proportion of total 1979 population in percentage	Assumed 1979 population (000's)	Assumed Annual growth rate	1980-84 Labour Force Increase without reallocation (000's)	1980-84 Labour Force Increase after reallocation (000's)	1980-84 Average Annual Labour Force (000's)
Nomad and semi-nomad	65	2,520	1.7	222	—	—
Agriculture	15	282	2.2	57	258	52
Fisheries	1	39	2.2	5	36	7
Urban Industry/Services	19	737	4.9	199	199	40
Total	100	3,578	11.0	483	493	99

SOURCE : ILO, Economic Transformation in socialist Framework — Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa -Addis Ababa, 1977.

SOURCES : Three Year Development Plan 1979 - 81, State Planning Commission, Somalia.

The figures of annual rate of growth of population is based on the various pilot census surveys conducted by the Government of Somalia in the three sectors of economy — nomadic, agriculture and urban industry and ser-

vices sector.

The assumed increase in the total population during 1980 — 84 will be of the order of 493,000. 222,000 will be in Nomad and semi-nomad sector; 67,000 in the agricultural sector; 5,000 in fisheries

and 199,000 in the urban industry and services sectors. If, it is, further assumed as suggested by JASPA report that because of the present condition of rangeland and the need for proper development of the pastoral sector, the nomadic population shou-



ld not be allowed to grow further, i.e. the rangeland should at most carry only one existing population, then the additional population of 222 000 in this sector during 1980-84 will have to be absorbed either into the agriculture or fisheries sectors or the industry and services sector.

There will be an increase of 199,000 persons in the industry and services sector during this period and it will be credit, if this additional population is absorbed in the industry and services sectors itself. Therefore, there is little possibility of these sectors absorbing also the people from nomadic sector. The increase of population in nomadic sector will have to be absorbed either into the agriculture or into the fisheries sectors. It has been assumed that in addition to the natural increase of population of this sector (5,000), it may be able to absorb additional 31,000 persons who at best be absorbed in this sector by 1984. Therefore, it is assumed that the

agricultural sector will bear the additional burden in addition to the natural increase of its own population except those who may be absorbed in fisheries. Thus, it can be derived that about 258,000 new persons (67,000 + (222,000-31,000)) will have to be supported by the agricultural sector during 1980 - 84. Column 6 of table 1 shows the likely increase of population after re-allocation.

The main analysis that follows from these figures is that annually about 52,000 additional people will have to be supported by agricultural sector, 700 and 40,000 by fisheries and industry and services sector respectively, if the additional nomadic population is to be absorbed elsewhere. But the burden of Government will crease of nomadic population.

The absorption of additional population of about 59,000 per year into the agricultural and fisheries sectors will alone need great efforts and resources.

It would indeed be a tremendous task on the part of the economy to absorb annually about 40,000 persons in the industry and services sector and about 52,000 and 7,000 in agriculture and fisheries with the present rate of development.

A similar picture emerges about the absorption of labour force in the different sectors of economy as is evident from table 2.

Given the importance of the rural sector in the country's economy and the fact that the measures taken in this sector are expected to produce the greatest improvements in the employment situation, it is of vital importance, first, to have a better knowledge of the labour and employment situation in this sector and second, to devise methods of data collection for this sector to qualifying the impact on employment of whatever measures that are taken.

TABLE 2 : ESTIMATE OF ABSORPTION OF POPULATION BY SECTOR 1980 - 84

Sector	Assumed Proportion of total 1979 population in percentage	Assumed 1969 population (000's)	Assumed Annual Growth rate	1980-84 Population increase without reallocation (000)	1980-84 population increase after re-allocation (000's)	1980-84 Average annual labour force increase (000's)
Nomad and Semi nomad	56	1,059	1.7	93	—	—
Agriculture	15	87	2.2	10	90	18
Fisheries	1	16	2.2	2	15	3
Urban Industry/Services	19	310	4.9	83	83	17
Total	91	1472	11.0	188	188	38

SOURCES : Three Year Development Plan 1979-81, State Planning Commission, Somalia.



## V. CONSTRAINTS

The reorientation of policy and planning according to the socialist philosophy of the Government requires a parallel reorientation of priorities for the collection of data.

The Development Programme 1974-78 provides that the main objectives in the field of statistics will be to continue the activities already initiated towards :

a. filling gaps in major statistical system.

b. update, revise and extend the coverage of existing statistics.

Some progress in achieving these objectives has undoubtedly been made but it is not possible to draw firm conclusions on the basis of their results. A review of the data base in the important sectors of economy is discussed below.

Statistical system in Somalia is of recent origin. Present statistical system, however, has its origin in the system designed and developed largely to cater to the need of the various government departments. Available statistics are still

far from adequate for the purposes of basic needs planning. The basic character of statistics being need-based and purposive. Although Central Statistical Department within the State Planning Commission is the fountain head of gathering all statistical information for the country, still, many Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Banks and industrial establishments produce, analyse and publish their own statistics.

## LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE

The largest economic sector in Somalia with respect to both employment and income is the livestock followed by agriculture. The statistical information for these sectors of economy is too meagre and too scattered to give a reliable impression of the livestock and agricultural situation in the country. Such information is particularly lacking both for the formal sector of the livestock and agriculture sector of economy.

The few pilot surveys that have been conducted for the nomadic households give some adhoc information which does not allow any definite or general interpretation. Similar-

ly, in the agricultural sector besides the information on average output and yield, information on land occupation, land tenure system, land use patterns, etc. and their effects on employment and income are not available.

Information on secondary activity is also necessary to find out the alternative income-earning opportunities available to a farming household. As a result, in respect of sectors like agriculture, manpower and employment, statistics available are almost scanty.

## INDUSTRY

The statistical information available for the formal large scale sector may be considered to be relatively good, however, some important information with regard to labour utilization, labour turnover, seasonality of employment etc is still not available.

The small-scale sector where at least 50 percent of all industrial employees (both in the organised and non-organised) are workers is likely to play a relatively increasing role as employment and income generator.

## ESSENTIAL SERVICES

It is necessary that information on essential services available to the community should be collected and analysed in as much detail as possible for the planning of a basic needs strategy.

These services include, education, sanitation, health, water and public transport etc and the possible information in these respects except on education (leaving higher education) leaves much to be

desired, particularly in so far as the rural and nomadic sectors or the poverty groups are concerned.

### MANPOWER DATA

Several studies on manpower situation have also been made but they have come up with diverse results. According to the manpower survey 1971 total employment in the non-agricultural sector was 108,000 (includes employment in sectors other than private sector agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry-public sector agriculture is included). Public sector agriculture accounted employment for about 10 percent.

1975 Establishment Survey indicates a figure of non-agricultural employment of the order of 116,000. The increase is about 1.5 percentage per annum.

Information with regard to private sector agriculture is again not available.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR DATA COLLECTION

With this end in view, in the field of human resources in particular, where, as has been seen, the basic data are complete and the forecasts based on that unreliable, the Department of Manpower, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, has planned to initiate the following programmes for the collection of statistical information on the economic and social characteristics of the population.

#### 1. «KEY INFORMANT SYSTEMS»

This system of data collection is basically a method to determine in respect of a gi-

ven geographical area, the collection of manpower and economic information both for the formal and informal sector of the economy. The data would be collected through a set or sets of persons who are conversant with the information of the area.

This system would complement the existing sources of data collection. The broad objective of the system are:

1. To provide information needed for manpower planning at area of «grassroot level».
2. To provide area-wise information regarding manpower resources needed in connection with location and expansion of infrastructural facilities.
3. To study and collect information regarding manpower content of the plan schemes and expansion programme envisaged for the area; and
4. To provide information about fields in which promotion of opportunities for employment and self employment exists.

The special feature of this system is that, it would be to operate, accurate to a fair degree and ensure timely collection of data both for the formal and informal sector of the economy. This would help in generating a system of exploiting manpower and economic data that otherwise would largely remain dormant. This system is worth experimenting in the Democratic Republic of Somalia as the statistical base available is weak and considerably behind several developing countries.

#### 2. LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The proposed labour force survey would provide the essential information that the nation needs for social and economic planning.

The information collected would help the Government to plan for the future demand and supply.

The labour force is comprised of all persons who are either gainfully employed or are looking or available for gainful employment. In other words, it consists of all persons «employed» and «unemployed». It is thus a measure of total «man-power» or «economically active population» in the country, active in the sense of engagement in or availability for the production of economic goods and services.

The statistics on the labour force in the Democratic Republic of Somalia would be collected for the first time, and would give data on the distribution of population and into different activities, status sex and age-groups, location, general and technical education and skill. A special feature of the survey would be to study the internal migration.

#### 3. ORGANISATION OF WORKERS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

It is proposed to organise a registration system of those persons who wish to work in the agriculture and related activities.

The basic aim is to train unemployed youth in the art of working together, make them better employable and

their deployment in development works in and around the village.

The objective is to meet the labour shortage in the peak agricultural season and to impart them training in certain basic trades connected with the rural economy so that they can find employ-

ment.

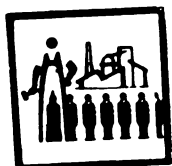
The Development Plan of 1974-78 Democratic Republic of Somalia says that the country is keen to continue the activities already initiated :

a. To fill the gaps in the major statistical information

in the national statistical systems, and

b. To update, revise and extend the coverage of existing statistics.

While some progress in achieving these objectives has undoubtedly been made still some gaps exists.



## Settlement Schemes - agriculture and livestock sector

Abdullahi Sh. Ali Ibrahim



new and much needed sources of food production. These Settlements, in their first phase, would support the development of 15,000 ha of irrigated cultivation and 15,000 ha of rainfed cultivation. The rainfed and irrigated agricultural development projects would be particularly interdependent. Each Settlement is under the day control of a settlement Manager, who together with a deputy Manager are responsible for all project activities.

More than 70% of the total population of Somali Democratic Republic live sparsely distributed and mainly as pastoral nomads in dry savanna plains. Two permanent rivers, Juba and Shabelle, water this dry land.

2. In view of the extreme urgency of the situation brought about by the severe drought which occurred in 1973 — 74, the Government of Somalia has undertaken a comprehensive agricultural settlement programme to help nomadic livestock producers recover from the effects of the drought, which devastated their herds and left them without any visible means of self-su-

port. The major focus of on the establishment of three agricultural communities, along the Juba and Shabelle rivers in the southern part of the country. These settlements are located on potentially valuable agricultural land, namely, Kurtun-Waarey, Sablaale and Dujuma Settlements, about 150, 270, 500 km respectively from Mogadishu. Nomads were transported from their grazing area mostly in the Nugal region of northern Somalia.

3. These settlements serve the dual purpose of providing a more secure future for the nomads, as well as, enabling the Government to develop

4. The overall Settlement Program was under a certain amount of technical assistance, in order to assure that crop and livestock development programmes are properly planned and implemented, and to allow for the training of local staff.

5. Settlement Projects would have several unquantifiable benefits, the most important of which would be the transformation of the nomadic families into productive agriculturalists. Such a transformation would not only assure these families a more secure livelihood, but would also facilitate their absorption more readily into the main





stream of Somalia society. In turn, it helps in their inclusion in the Government literacy, health and employment programs, opportunities, which prior to the drought, were largely to them. The new sources of production would enable the government to ensure a more reliable supply of food for consumption throughout the country, and eventually, will allow government to accumulate reserves as a hedge against partial crop failures brought about by any future droughts. The creation of the three relatively large settlements will also bring about changes in the economic and cultural life of a sizeable area of the country.

6. Population in the Settlement areas : There are about 60,000 settlers distributed in the three agriculture areas, out of which about 26,000 are in Dujuma and 17,000 each in Sablaale and Kurtunwaarey. According to the age groups, about 39% of the total population are in the age group of 14 years and less, (i.e. the school age) while about 50% are in the age group 15-60 years, and this group is the source of the labour force.

7. The population of a Settlement is divided into di-

visions called «PEEL» each led by a spokesman with the traditional title of «Beel daajiyee» each «Beel» consists of 400 milies (QOYS) and is in turn, divided into two units of 200 families called «BULSHO-NDER» under the leadership of a «Bulsho Wade». The latter consists of two units, each 100 families called «BIR-JEEX» led by a «Tala Wade». These are divided into two further sub-divisions, each of 50 families called «CUDUD», headed by leaders called «Taa-kuliyayaal». The smallest unit in the organisation is finally «XUBIN» led by a person styled «DAB-SHIDDE» and consisting of 10 families.

8. Each unit is in principle, run by a committee with delegates running up the scale to the final management committee comprising representatives of the Beels, the local Police Chief, Education and Health Officers, Register, Public Works Official and Development Officer. The Committee is headed by the Local Chairman (an official of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development), the local SRSP, government party Secretary, and the Farm Manager, a Ministry of Agriculture official. The emphasis in management and in decision making is on gross

consensus and consultation. The effective direction comes from the top, and the enterprise is at present run essentially as a state farm employing a large labour force.

#### AGRICULTURE IN THE SETTLEMENTS

9. There are about two thousand hectares under cultivation in the three settlements, a part of the extend being under irrigated agriculture and the balance under rainfed agriculture. In Kurtunwaarey the existing cultivated area is about 825 hectares, in Sablaale 640 ha. and about 500 ha. in Dujuma. The irrigated cultivated area in the three settlements amounted to about 1,242 ha. while cultivated rainfed area amounted to 730 ha. i.e. about 63% of the total area cultivated by irrigation system and about 27% by rainfed system.

10. DUJUMA SETTLEMENT, has some problems as a result of marine plain soil and the damage caused by Jubba flood waters during November 1977. Development of new irrigated land at Dujuma settlement scheme has been suspended until the completion of the development of the development of the Homboy Burgaan area, whereafter the majority of the Dujuma settlers will be relocated in the new irrigated settlement project of Homboy village, Jelib, Southern Somalia.

The area cultivated now in Dujuma is about 500 ha. of which about 480 ha. are rainfed, while 30 ha. of irrigated area are cultivated with vegetables.

11. AGRICULTURE IN KURTUNWAAREY: About 825 ha. in K/Waarey have been

cultivated in July 1979, of which 725 ha. are irrigated and 100 ha. are rainfed.

Rice area is about 120 ha. constituting about 16% of irrigated area while maize covering 358 ha. constitutes about 49% total area, vegetables and fruits 146 ha. representing about 20% of total area. In the last year, i.e. 1979/1979 the irrigated area cultivated was about 400 ha. The average productivity which had been realized in K/Waarey was about 25 quintals per ha. for rice 7.2 quintals for maize and 1.2 quintals for sesame. Rainfed area was only 38 hectares.

The tables attached indicate the agricultural cropping pattern for the three settlements in the period 1977/1978. The area cultivated during the year (Gu and Der) was 622 ha. in 1977, 734 in 1978. The maize and sesame were the main cultivated crops in these two years. Rice started to have an important role in the cropping pattern in Gu 1979 (120 ha), but in the last two years rice did not exceed 40 ha. The average production of rice was about 9.5 quintals/ha in 1977 it became about 25 quintals/ha in Der 1978, maize average production was about 3 quintals/ha in 1977. The production realized in 1978 was about 13 quintals/ha. Area, total production and average productivity are indicated in the table for other kinds of cultivated crops.

**12. SABLAALE SETTLEMENT:** The area cultivated

under irrigation in Gu 1979 was about 490 ha. The two main crops are rice on 238 ha. and legumins in 200 ha, while vegetables and fruits are cultivated on 51 ha. Rice production in last year has realized about 9 quintals per ha. Sesame has been cultivated on 200 hectares.

13. Part of the crops in the settlements is consumed locally while a part is offered to the responsible agencies. Vegetables and fruits are totally consumed locally in the settlements. No quantities are disposed of, except in last Der a quantity of onions has been sold to some wholesalers. In this season and in the coming ones, commercial cropping patterns will be adopted; i.e. commercial patterns and not subsistence patterns in the light of profitability which could be achieved.

**14. LIVESTOCK:** A Plan for improving livestock activity has been introduced in the settlement areas. The existing herd now amounts to about 1100 heads in the three settlements with 365, 325, 372 respectively in K/Waarey, Sablaale and Dujuma. The components of herds are as follows :-

	Sablaale	K/Waarey	Dujuma
Cows	208	143	169
Heifers	94	38	129
Bulls	6	2	12
Calves	17	132	87
	325	365	392

A part of the Kolan cows which are not good milkers has been disposed of and the total number of cows will be raised this year to 500 in each of K/Waarey and Sablaale. Separate sheds will be built for cows in milk and other for dry cows. Cross-breeding schemes will be carried out with sagiwal bulls.

The Plan is to construct all infrastructure needed for the livestock activity in the settlements and to carry out some projects for the utilization of the dung in a biogas project, to get Methane gas for cooking and lighting the houses of the settlers. Moreover, an enriched organic manure will be produced to be utilized in soil.

Generally a plan for Agro-industrial projects will be implemented in the settlements areas to raise the income of the settlers and to contribute to the development of these areas.



## INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

Ali Bile

The tenth anniversary of the October 21st Revolution marked a very special occasion. As in previous October Celebrations a number of foreign and Somali guests from abroad were invited.

However, to mark this special 10th Anniversary, a number of eminent scholars were invited to participate in an International Symposium under the general theme: «Somalia and the world». In order the invited scholars to present varied papers for discussions, the general theme was further sub-divided into three sub-themes;

1. Revolutionary transformation.
2. Self-determination and conflict on the Horn of Africa,
3. Towards international Somali Studies.

The chairman of the SRSP Bureau for Ideology Jaalle Mohamed Adan Sheikh opened on 15th Oct. 1979 the International Symposium under the general theme; «Somalia and the World», held at Hotel Juba in Mogadishu.

In his opening address, Jaalle Mohamed thanked the panelists for taking part in the International Symposium and urged them to study the the Somali people so as to present this to the world.

Jaalle Mohamed pointed out that the Symposium offers the panels the opportunity to acquaint themselves

with the transformations made in Somalia during the ten years the country was under the Revolutionary rule.

The Chairman of the foreign relations Bureau Jaalle Ahmed Mohamoud Farah who also spoke at the opening ceremony said that the symposium will be of great value to the Somali people.

The Symposium resumed on schedule during the five days it continued under the chairmanship of the SRSP Ideology Bureau Chairman Jaalle Dr. Mahomed Adan Sheikh. Subjects on discussion included the implementation of the Somali language in the fields of science, mathematics, politics and history and the progress made in these areas.

Invitations to the International group of scholars was guided by the following criteria;

- a. Scholars who have already carried out research and publication in Somali Studies;
- b. Scholars who are involved in African studies generally or particular aspects of it.

Beginning August 1st 1979, invitations were sent to scholars in several countries in Africa, Europe, Asia and America. A total number of 60 scholars attended the Symposium.

On November 4, 1978 following a Somali Studies panel held at the African studies Annual Convention in Balti-

more, a Somali Studies International Association was launched. SSIA members helped to contact various scholars in order to coordinate external response to the symposium sponsored by the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party's organ «Halgan», moved according to schedule from 15th to 20th of October 1979.

Among the numerous academic papers presented included;

1. The Use of the Somali Language in Mathematics and Science. by B.W. Andrezejewski (London University).
2. Colonization, Decolonization, Partition of the Horn of Africa: The Dismemberment of Somalia by: Christian Vigner (Paris, France). (1884-1963).
3. The evolution of the concept of self-determination Bereket Habte Sallassie (Harvard University).
4. Self-determination and conflict on the Horn of Africa by: Bereket Habte Sekassie (Howard University).
5. On future of Somalia's past and Museum development by: M. Posnansty (University of California, L.A).

The guest participants extended tours in the course of the Symposium to the Lower Shabelle Region, where they observed the camps established for Refugees fleeing from the Ethiopian Colonialism, the Scholars also visited

the Cooperative Settlement of Kurtunwaaray which is one of the Settlements created for the «Dabadheer» drought

victims.

Above all the Symposium participants had an oppor-

tunity to perceive the progress Somalia made in a decade of Revolutionary transformations.



## The Somali language in Political context

Abdi Yusuf Riyale

Language generally serves society as a means of communications and exchange of ideas, an instrument for the transmission of human thought. Language is a dialectical product of the interaction between man and nature, and man. Viewed from the world historical perspective, the modern epoch is a period of social, technical and scientific revolutionary transformation. The modern conditions of rapid social change Oblige man's language to develop an adequate vocabulary to define such changes.

This paper wishes to briefly outline The development of Somali vocabulary in order to express complex, analytical thought.

Prior to colonial partition and domination the Somali people lived within varied forms of the communal mode of production, They developed a vocabulary adequate enough to deal with their natural and social environment.

The adoption of Islam permitted the Somali people to adopt words and concepts from Arabic which had become a major international language.

Colonial domination impeded the rapid development of Somali. Nevertheless, the anti-colonialist struggle led by the Dervish leader Sayid Mohamed Abdulle Hassan, helped to revitalize the language of — especially poetic literature. The modern nationalist epoch played a key role in developing political vocabulary. The political parties (SYL etc) had attracted several poets, writers and men of culture. Somali broadcasters in key radio stations also played an important role in developing Somali.

The October 21st, 1969 Somali Revolution, played a crucial role in consolidating an adequate vocabulary for Somali mass organization and mobilisation — all these and related experiences, permitted Somali to be used in newer, more challenging contexts. The language rapi-

dly began to acquire a technical vocabulary through various means such as:

- a) creation of new words based on traditional vocabulary;
- b) utilising familiar words in some context to teach newer contexts;
- c) utilizing old roots from both general everyday speech and the more specialised vocabulary in a combined.

Today, the scientific standardisation of the Somali language is still going on. Some words have already settled through substitution, elimination, etc, like «Hawl iyo Hantiwadaag» — Socialism. Today only «Hantiwadaag» is used for «Socialism». Also there are some words that have not yet acquired their Somali counterparts like the following: Concept and View. Some scholars use the word «Aragti» as concept and «fikrad» as a view, while Halgan, the Party Organ, and the Political Institute use «Aragti» as theory and «Fikrad» as idea. Also like reproduction, concentration, centralisation, circuit, realisation, synthesis, etc.

Some of the government institutions and private establishments use these words daily and have already developed certain glossary of translations, but what is lacking, so far, is a scientific translation of these standing words which encompasses their full meaning.

Permit me to introduce you to English-Somali translations of the economic and socio-economic terms used in Halgan; the Party Political Institute; Ministry of Information; Publishing Agencies, etc.

The nomenclature reproduced below is a select piece that was prepared by the formal Political Office of the SRC, Halgan and the Ministry of Information. The Ministry of Edu-

cation has done much of translation in the field of natural science.

## APPENDIX SELECT POLITICAL VOCABULARY LIST

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

#### PRODUCTION

1. Production . . . . .	Tacab
2. Commodity . . . . .	Badeecad (A)
3. Means of production . . . . .	Qalabka tacabka
4. Instruments of production . . . . .	Aaladaha (A) tacabka
5. Productive forces . . . . .	Xoogagga tacabka
6. Production relations . . . . .	Xiriirada tacabka
7. Mode of production . . . . .	Habka tacabka
8. Socio-economic formation . . . . .	Habka dhaqan-dhaqaaleed
9. Elements of production . . . . .	Curiyayaasha tacabka
10. Factors of production . . . . .	Xaaladaha (A) tacabka
11. Scale of production . . . . .	Baaxadda tacabka
12. Anarchy of production . . . . .	Qaska tacabka
13. Process of production . . . . .	Majaraha tacabka
14. Production capacity . . . . .	Tanka tacabka
15. Private production . . . . .	Tacabka gaar ahaaneed
16. Socialised production . . . . .	Ta cabka guud
17. Planned production . . . . .	Tacabka qorshaysan
18. Productivity . . . . .	Tacab-dhal

#### LABOUR:

1. Labour	Shaqo (A)
1. Labour-power	Awood shaqo
3. Labour productivity	Tacab-dhalka shaqo
4. Living labour	shaqo nool
5. Necessary labour	Shaqo lagama maarmaan ah
6. Man-power	Muruqmaal
7. Surplus labour	Shaqo dheeraad ah
8. Labour time	Waqti shaqo (A)
9. Socially necessary labour time	Waqti shaqo ee bulsheed
	ee lagama maarmaan ah
10. Social division of labour	Shaqo-qaybsiga bulsheed
11. Concrete labour	Shaqo kuran
12. Abstract labour	Shaqo dahsoon

#### CAPITAL:

1. Capital	Kabitaal (4) (Hanti) «Raasmaal»
2. Fixed capital	Kabitaal qotoma
3. Circulating capital	kabitaalka wareega



4. Advanced capital	kabitaaka	qadiman (A)
5. Money capital	»	lacagta
6. Productive capital	»	tacabeed
7. Commodity capital	»	badeecadeed
8. Constant capital	»	joogtada ah
9. Variable »	»	isbeddela
10. Industrial »	»	sanceed (A)
11. Merchant »	»	ganacsi
12. Finance »	»	maaliyadda (A)
13. Loan »	»	amaahda
14. Export of capital	Dibedgelynta	kabitaalka
15. General formula of capital	Foormulaha	guud ee kabitaalka
16. Money-commodity-money	Lacag-badeecad-lacag	
17. Value	Qiime (A)	
18. Use-value	Qiime isticmaal (A)	
19. Exchange value	Qiimaha isweydaarsiga	
20. Surplus value	Qiimaha dheeraadka ah	
21. Rate of surplus value	Heerka qiimaha dheeraadka ah	
22. Profit	Macaash (A)	
23. Consumption	Qutud (A)	
24. Demand	Dalab (A)	
25. Raw material	Dalabka ceyriin	
26. Income	Dakhli (A)	
27. Budget	Miisaaniyad (A)	
28. Distribution	Kala qaybinta	
29. Inflation	Sabayn	
30. Revaluation	Qiime-kicid	
31. Devaluation	Qiime-dhicid	
32. Crisis	Qalalaase	
33. Tax	Canshuur (A)	
34. Rent	Ijaar (A)	
35. Form of Value	Qaabka Qiimaha	
36. Accidental form of value	Qaabka Qiimaha ee dediska ah;	
37. Expanded » » »	» » » Fidsan	
38. General » » »	» » » Guud	
39. Equivalent » » »	» » » isu dhiganka ah	
40. Relative » » »	» » » nisbiga ah	
41. Money » » »	» » » Lacag.	
42. Measure	Cabir	
43. Payment	Bixin	
44. Medium of circulation	Marinka wareega	
45. Means of hoarding	Qalabka Keydsiga	
46. Universal Money	Lacagta Caalamiga ah (A)	
47. Loss	Khasaaré (A)	
48. Expenditure	Kharash (A)	
49. Working day	Maalin shaqo	
50. Wage	Mushahaaro	

### PHILOSOPHY

1. Philosophy	Falsafad
2. Matter	Maado (A)
3. Spirit	Ruux (A)
4. Consciousness	Garaad
5. Space	Meel
6. Time	Waqti
7. Phenomenon	Ifaafaa le

8. Essence	Dhuux
9. Content	Duluc
10. Form	Qaab
11. Appearance	Muqaal
12. Necessity	Lagama maarmaan
13. Chance	Fursad (A)
14. Freedom	Xornimo (A)
15. Cause	Sabab (A)
16. Effect	Saan
17. Quality	Tayo
18. Quantity	Tiro
19. Possibility	Suuragal
20. Negation	Burin
21. Leap	Bootin
22. Reality	Xaqiiqo (A)
23. Contradiction	Iska horimaad
24. Antagonism	Cadaawtinimo (Cadaawad)
25. Opposite	Iska horjeed
26. Unity	Midinimo
27. Internal	Gudaha
28. External	Dibedda
29. Law	Qaanuun (A)
30. Individual	Shakhsi (A)
31. Category	Katigori (A)
32. Dogma	Dogma (L)
33. Dominant	Gacansarreyn
34. Competition	Tartan
35. Source	Il
36. Aspect	Fool
37. Direction	Jaho (A)
38. Progress	Horumar
39. Conflict	Is-herdi
40. War	Dagaal
41. Struggle	Halgan
42. Class	Dabaqad (A)
43. Base	Saldhig
44. Superstructure	Saynsaab
45. Moral	Anshax
46. Aesthetic	Qurux
47. Religion	Diin (A)
48. Method	Dariiyo (A)
49. Epistemology	Ibistimoloji
50. Tendency	Itijaah (A)
51. Dialectics	Diyaaleetikada
52. Historical materialism	Taariikhda maadiyadda (A)
53. Epoch	Casri
54. Idealism	Idiyaalisamada (L)
55. Objective	Mawduuc
56. Subjective	Daati (A)
57. Principle	Mabda' (A)
58. Truth	Run
59. Transition	Kala guur
60. International	Caalami (A)
61. Nation	Qaran
62. Nationality	Qawmiyadda
63. Tribe	Qabiil
64. Clan	Jilib

65. Family
66. World outlook
67. Metaphysical
68. Reflection
69. Being
70. Movement
71. Analysis
72. Thesis
73. Anti-thesis
74. Faith
75. Doctrine
76. Classical

- Qoys
- Adduun-arag
- Metafisiko (L)
- Incikaas (A)
- Jiritaan
- Dhaqdhaqaaq
- Lafagur
- Teeso
- Teeso.diid
- Caqildo (A)
- Mad-hab (A)
- Kalaasidada (L)

#### PILITICS - GENERAL

1. Politics
2. Diplomacy
3. Independence
4. Colonial
5. Racism
6. Fascism
7. Zionism
8. Aggression
9. Congress
10. Conference
11. Meeting
12. Condemnation
13. Support
14. Resolution
15. Appeal
16. Message
17. Friendship
18. Peaceful co-existence
19. Detente
20. Tension
21. Uprising
22. Strike

- Siyaasad (A)
- Dibloomaasiyad (A)
- Gcbanimo
- Gumeysi
- Midabtakoor
- Faashismada (L)
- Sahyuuniyad (A)
- Gardarro
- Shirweyne
- Shir
- Kulan
- Cambaarayn
- Taageero
- Go'aan
- Baaq
- Dhambaal
- Saaxiibtinimo (A)
- Nabad kuwada noolaansho
- Dhitente (L)
- Xiisad
- Kicitaan
- Mudaaharaad (A)

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## PARTY LIFE



### Jaalle Siad met with some of the Party Secretaries of the regions and districts

On 2nd October, 1979, the Secretary General of the SRSP, President of the Somali Democratic Jaalle Mo-h'd Siyad Barre met with the Secretaries of the party committees of some regions and districts.

In a speech delivered on that occasion the president thanked them for their effective administration and the role they have played during the referendum. The president emphasised that, the achievements were due

to the high level of political consciousness.

The President also pointed out the significance of the 10th anniversary of the October revolution. He told them that the development and the victories achieved during the revolutionary decade will be portrayed. For that case an immense preparation should be done.

He further continued invoking on the party secretaries the tasks shouldered

on them in implementing and maintaining the law in order to consolidate the unity and cooperation between them.

The president mentioned that justice is among the basic essentials of the human being so that it is imperative to safeguard justice in the regions and districts. Lastly the president advised them to fulfill their tasks genuinely and to prefer always and every time the general interest of the Somali people.

### President Siad tours Bay Region

The General Secretary of the SRSP and the President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, who made an inspection tour at Bay Region Conferred on Nov. 9th with the party regional and district committees, heads of government services and social organisations at the presidential guest house in Baidoa.

In a speech he made in the meeting, the General Secretary told the authorities the profound goals which remains incumbent upon them in order to achieve an all round progress for the

region. The attainment of this, Jaalle Siyad emphasised, would come through the merging of their muscle and mental capabilities, and the acquisition of a united single perspective in order to execute national tasks.

The General Secretary also spelt out that the aims and objectives of the birth of the Revolution had been to enhance all-round development for the interests of the Somali populace and assisting of the poor peasantry. Consequently, he continued to emphasise, since the majority of the people in Bay

Region remain peasants, it is of utmost necessity that they spare no efforts to increase their labour and their production.

Jaalle Siad called upon the authorities as well as the masses of Bay Region in general to relentlessly increase production and mould a better cooperation in order to be able to achieve the cherished goal of advanced progress and prosperity.

Jaalle Siad's tour of Bay Region as to inspect how party and government activities in the said region, and to assess the life and general well-being of the people in the region.

## Friendly visit

Assistant General Secretary of SRSP, Vice-President of SDR, Brig./General Ismail Ali Abokor, received at his office on October 24, a Chinese delegation led by assistant minister of foreign relations comrade ITO-yin who came to participate in the 10th anniversary of 21st October Revolution celebrations.

Jaalle Ismail and the head of the Chinese delegation spoke in their meeting of various aspects in which relations between the two parties could be further consolidated. During the proceedings of the talks both sides expressed similar views on present world problems.

The Assistant General Secretary, Jaalle Ismail Ali Abokor, requested the head of the delegation to extend his utmost greetings to the leader of PRC and in retros-

pect expressed gratitude for the Chinese government for their participation in the jubilee festivals being made for the 10th anniversary of 21st October. He also underlined that this reveals the sincerely friendly relationship between the Chinese people and the Somali people.

The Assistant General Secretary, Brig. General Ismail Ali Abokor also received in his office another esteemed delegation from Korea (PRK) led by chairman of the Education Bureau comrade Kim-il-Day, who was part of the entourage that came for the 10th anniversary of 21st Oct. revolution:

Jaalle Ismail and comrade Kim-il-Day discussed the ways and means of further consolidating the friendship and cooperation and mutual assistance of the two countries—SDR & PRK.

## Jaalle Kulmiye met the Party of lower Shabelle Region

The Vice-President of the Somali Democratic Republic Jaalle Hussein Kulmiye Afrah have met the party committee of Lower Shabelle Region at Afgoi Orientation centre. Other participants also include the party committee of the Afgoye district, heads of Gov't branches, social organisations and the people of Afgoye. Jaalle Kulmiye delivered a speech on this occasion emphasising the achievements attained for the past decades of revolutionary Leadership.

The Vice-President pointed out the history of the stru-

uggle of Afgoye people during the liberation struggle, and their role in the present Somalia. The Vice-President called upon the participants to increase their production in order to become self-sufficient and avoid foreign aid. He further requested the government head to continue further the re-arranging of the villages, so as to get a genuine management of the said collective villages as to their health, education and other basic essentials of social life. Lastly the Vice-President stressed the need for the increase of production qualitatively and quantitatively.

## C.C. delegation tours Qoryoley

The delegation of the CC SRSP led by the chairman of the cooperative movement Bureau Jaalle Warsame Abdillahi Ali, recently made an inspection tour to Qoryoley district. Among the member delegates were chairman of the administration Bureau of CC SRSP, Jaalle Ibrahim Maygag Samater, Assistant Chairman of the Bureau of cooperatives Jaalle (Haji Kore), Minister of Information and National Guidance Jaalle Abdisalam Sh. Hussein.

The aim behind the tour of the CC delegation of SRSP was to inspect the activities and tasks being fulfilled at lower shabelle region and particularly Qoryoley district.

During their stay at Qoryoley they participated in a ceremonial meeting in which the former Arfode cooperative was to acquire a Somali martyr and patriot Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Adhole who died in 1967. was famous for his relentless anti-colonial struggle and his efforts to rid the Somali people of the heinous subjection to colonialism.

Speaking at the ceremony the chairman of the Somali cooperatives spoke of the long heroic struggle encountered by the late martyr, heralding him as a patriot who fell fighting for the general interests of the Somali people.

Jaalle Warsame also ca-

(cont. on page 30)



## Conferences for the liquidation of Black - Market

Important conferences discussing the causes behind the 21st Oct. Revolution of 1969 and its achievements were held in five districts of Benadir Region on 26th November 1979. Also the present situation of the country and the problems ahead of us were discussed. The five districts include Hodan, Bondhtere, Wardigely, Waberi and karaan.

Among the participants of these discussions include, various committees of the social organisations, the vic-

tory pioneers, party representatives and party functionaries.

These conferences were organised after the speech of the Secretary General of the SRSP, president of the Somali Democratic Republic Jaalle Siyad at the Mogadisho Stadium on 28 Oct. 1979. The speech mainly concerned the new phase of the revolution and liquidation of the Black-Market.

Members of the CC of the SRSP delivered speeches on these occasion. The theme of

their speeches concerned the situation of our country during the post independence years and the developments rendered by the Revolutionary governments. They also pointed out that in nowadays Tribalism, Black Market and dishonesty became a common practice among the society. These evil thing which serve as a weapon for colonialism and reactionary forces. The members of the SRSP called upon the Somali people to cooperate so that these enemies be eliminated.

## The Chairman of the central investigation Committee of SRSP tours Lower Juba

The chairman of the Central Investigation Committee, security and defence of SRSP, who is also Minister of justice and religious affairs Jaalle Ahmed Shire Mohamoud heading a delegation made a work tour over lower Jubba region in the first week of October.

The delegation conferred with the party functionaries and social organisations at Kismayo in the evening of October 10th, and the chairman who delivered a long speech in which he told of the victorious achievements attained by the Somali people in the 10-year period led by the revolution in the sphere of administration and which consequently, had their effects on the economy, politics, health and other aspects of the society. The Chairman of the Central Investigation Committee urged these people to take

full responsibility to effectively fulfil and execute national tasks, and to spare no efforts to prepare for the 10th anniversary of the

October revolution.

The delegation during its stay in Kismayo visited the industries of meat, Hides and Skins, Grain, Fish and port of Kismayo. At every work site the workers presented reports to the delegation relevant to their various enterprises.

## Workers seminar closed

The chairman of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions (GFSTU) Jaalle Mohamud Ali Ahmed closed a seminar at the National Printing Agency building in the evening of October 6th for a group of workers totalling 97 and who came from the different government institutions.

In this seminar which continued for sometime, the workers were getting training in various mobilising and organisational activities relevant to the preparations being made for the 10th anniversary of 21st Oct, Revolution in 1969.

The chairman of GFSTU speaking at the closing ceremony of the seminar underlined the active role played by the Somali workers with respect to the social transformation, state construction and their unselfish determination and enthusiasm with which they prepare themselves to the noble and great day of 21st October.

The chairman of GFSTU urged the workers who took part in the seminar to actively fulfill their responsibilities in relation to the preparations of the 10th anniversary of 21st Oct, Revolution.

## Activities of Women workers

On 3rd October a seminar for the women workers of the ministry of health was concluded at the meeting hall of the ministry headquarters.

During the procession of the seminar discussion were focused mainly on the implementation of the tasks and the responsibility shouldered upon the working women in the nation building, and at the same time strengthening of the relations between working women of the ministry and the SWDO, and the preparation for the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution.

On the concluding occasion speeches were delivered by the minister of health Jaalle Muse Rabile God and chairman of the SWDO Jaalle Fadumo Omer Hashi. Both the minister and the chairman of the SWDO dwelt

on the immense tasks shouldered on the Somali women in the child care, the role played by the Somali women in developing the Somali society and called on the Somali women in the ministry of health to execute the plans of the ministry of health genuinely.

Likewise a seminar was concluded in the ministry of posts and telecommunications aimed at involving the working women of the said ministry. In this seminar the objective was to point out the role of the women and the objectives of the SWDO.

In this seminar important speeches were delivered by the minister of posts and telecommunications Jaalle Abdullahi Osoble Siyad and the chairman of the SWDO, Jaalle Fadumo Omer Hashi.

## A seminar concluded

On the evening of 17th Dec. the Chairman of the Beareau for the Crash Programme Jaalle Bile Rafle Guled concluded a seminar at the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture in Mogadisho — for workers from the branches of the Agricultural Resettlements, the Crash Programme and the coastal and marine Development Project.

The seminar which proceeded for 7 days contained lessons of scientific socialism, our economic policy and matters concerning the productivity of labour.

Jaalle Bile who delivered a speech on the occasion mentioned that the objective of the seminar is to raise the level of consciousness of the workers. The chairman also emphasised the responsibility shouldered on them in the demand for economic growth.

Finally Jaalle Bile told the people to make use of the contents of the seminar and at the same time extend to the other people who haven't found the opportunity to be included in such seminars.

## Central Committee delegation inspect the regions

Delegations from the CC of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party have extended an inspection tour on 23rd Dec. to all the Regions of Somali Democratic Republic in order to participate the elections of both the National and local people's Assemblies which will take place on 30th December.

The Central Committee inspection is one and the last among the inspections carried out by the C. Committee to all the regions and is aimed to select the right candidates for the local people's Assemblies from the regional and district leaders and responsibilities. Moreover, among the tasks of the central committee delegations during their tour are, to present the list of the candidates of the people's Assemblies which were decided and concluded by the national committee for the elections, and furthermore, to help the masses to understand the electoral laws and electoral laws and the ways the ways it is to be fulfilled.

Among other tasks, the delegations were also responsible to secure the functioning of the laws prepared for the polling stations, electoral documents and all other administrative tasks of the elections and besides, to give guidelines in order to correct all loopholes that can occur during the execution of the elections.

The delegations of the CC

(Cont. on Page 31)

## MONTHLY BULLETIN



## Jaalle Ismail receives Chinese delegation

The SDR Vice-President and Assistant General Secretary of SRSP Jaalle B/General Ismail Ali Abokor on 21th Dec. received at his office the visiting Chinese delegation led by Wu Xuegian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee.

During their cordial conversation Jaalle Ismail Praised the longstanding relations existing between the Somali Democratic Republic and Peolpe's Republic of China which, he said, was developing as time went on.

Jaalle Ismail pointed to the need of further promoting the cooperation between the SRSP and the Communist party of China (CPC), and said that continued exchange of visits could contribute to the consolidation of the friendly ties



between the two sides.

He mentioned on the occasion the tangible role that the people's Republic of China has played in the construction of development projects in Somalia adding that this selfless assistance on the part of China has drawn the appreciation of everyone in the Somali society.

Speaking on the issue of the Horn of Africa, the SDR

Vice-President expressed Somalia's belief that this should be solved peacefully and that the people of Western Somali and Abbo, be allowed the right to their self-determination and independence.

Jaalle Ismail also briefed the Chinese delegation on current refugee situation in Somalia and mammoth problems, triggered by the refugees fleeing the suppression of the Abyssinian colonial regime.

Comrade Wu Xuegian on his part expressed his appreciation of the warm hospitality he and members of his delegation were given during their stay in Somalia saying that this was a token of the good relations between the Somalis and the Chinese peoples.

Comrade Wu Xuegian also spelled out his admiration of the role played by the functionaries and cadres of the Somali Revolu-





tionary Socialist Party (SRSP) in mobilising and organizing the masses. This he said, emanates from the righteous leadership of the Party.

Comrade Wu Xuegian that during his stay in Somalia, he was availed with the opportunity of seeing with his own eyes the achievements scored by the Somali people.

He said he was particularly impressed by the development projects undertaken during the decade of Revolutionary transformations in Somalia.

## National and Local People's Assemblies

Voting for the elections of the national and local people's Assemblies was concluded peacefully and successfully on 30th Dec. 79, as polling stations throughout the country closed to submit ballot-boxes to district electoral centres for counting, which is scheduled for decision early January.

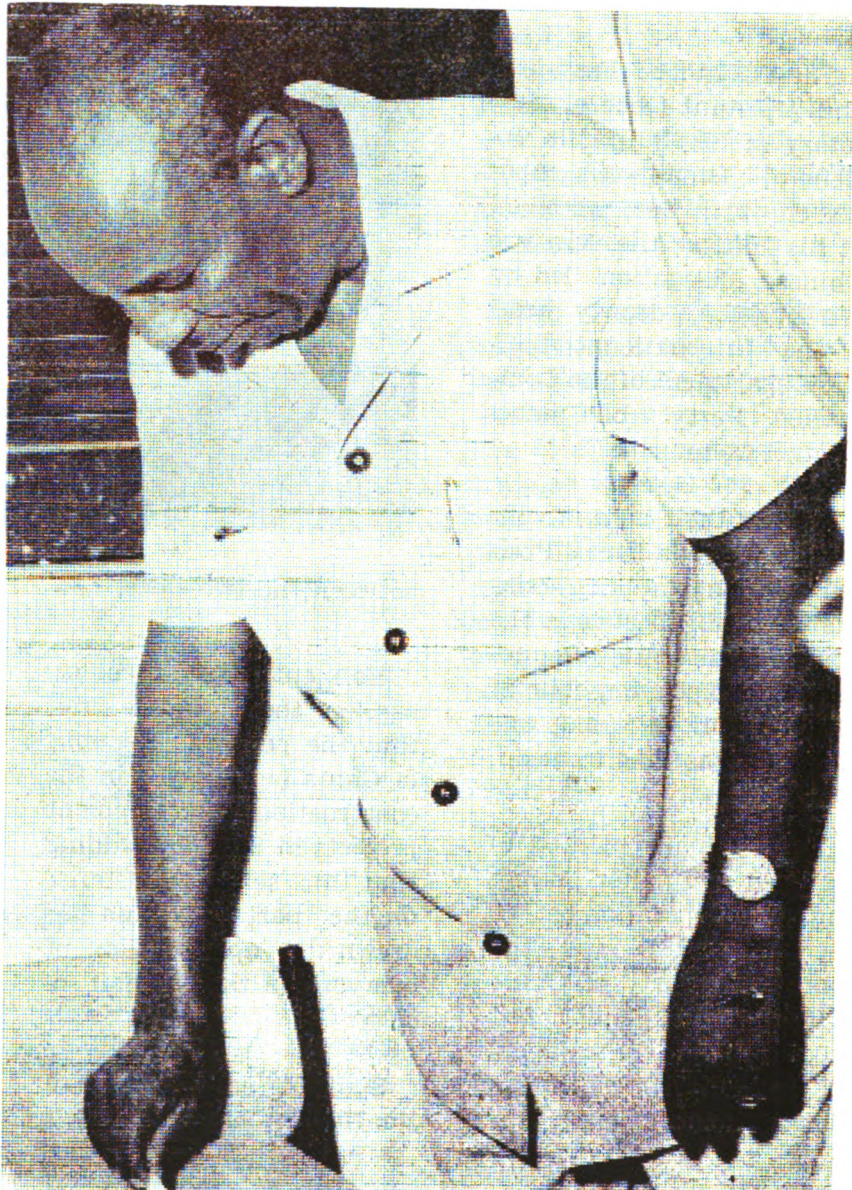
Millions of voters went to polling stations to cast their votes in the elections of 171 candidates of the people's Assemblies was concluded and 1,070 for local assemblies.

Throughout the polling stations long rows of queues of voters enthusiastic in casting their votes were a common sight.

the SRSP General Secretary and President of the Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre and other Politburo members were among the top officials seen casting their votes on 30th Dec. in different polling stations of Benadir districts. In the other Regions, SRSP Central Committee members joined the inhabitants in the balloting.

The current election is a concrete realization of the Revolution's first elections when the masses attain political maturity. They were also provided for by the constitution approved last August in a nation-wide referendum.

The voting was preceded by massive preparatory activities aimed at acquainting



the people with the importance of the elections and providing for the necessary electoral facilities and requirements.

C.C. delegation twice extended tours to all districts of the country, initially to consult regional and district authorities on the candidates to be selected for the election and recently to ensure the proper application

of the electoral regulations and at the same time participate in the elections with the general public living in the various districts of the country.

Such preparatory activities culminated in mammoth rallies staged throughout the country as well as numerous messages to the SRSP Secretary General Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre

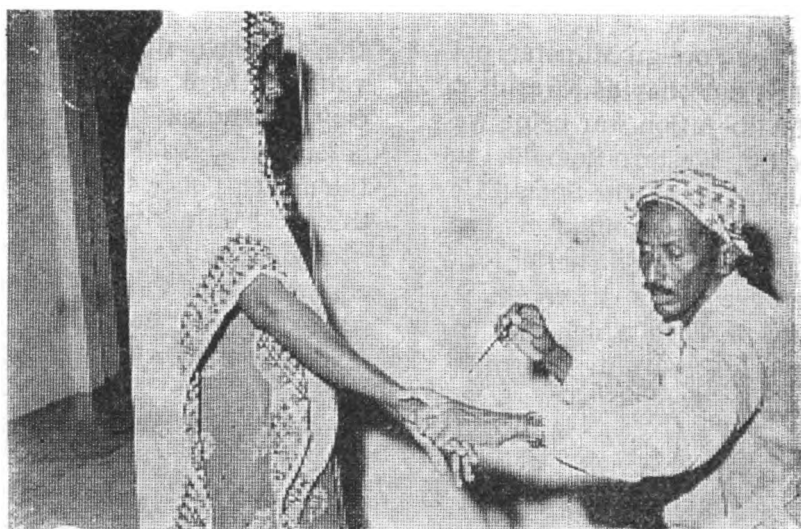
expressing full support to the candidates.

Earlier on 24th Dec. the Central Electoral Committee members were sworn in at the presence of National Electoral Committee chaired by Vice-President Jaalle Hussein Kulmie Afrah.

The Central Electoral Committee, which is composed of 5 members was sworn by the chairman of the Supreme Court Jaalle Shekh Hassan Abullahi Farah.

In a speech on the occasion Vice-President Jaalle Hussein Kulmie Afrah explained the great responsibilities the central Electoral Committee is to shoulder in executing the heavy tasks of the elections which, he said, needed efficiency and diligence.

He called upon the Somali people to honestly and sincerely execute the responsibilities incumbent on them in casting the votes for the assemblies as they



did in the last constitutional referendum.

On 27th Dec. the President of the S.D.R. Jaalle Siad Barre participated in a mammoth mass rally held at the Unknown monument square in Mog. in support of the candidates for the Peoples Assembly and Local Councils elections.

In his address, President Siad declared that the 21st October 1969 promised to hold elections, thereby providing full opportunity to the Somali people, at a

time when a high level of political consciousness has been attained by the public and added that the elections complement the declarations of the Revolution as was stated in the last article of the First Charter. the Revolutionary Government has, during the past ten years, achieved tremendous progress in the economic, political and social fields. a progress which was realized through the dedication, cooperation and capabilities of the Somali People.

## Foreign Minister addresses UN General Assembly

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the SDR Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre on Oct. 8th 1979, called on the international Community to give attention to the situation in the Horn of Africa where colonial subjugation have been intensified and internationalized through foreign intervention.

Addressing the current 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly Jaalle Abdirahman said that the people of Western Somalia and Abbo who constitute a distinct national

group with a strong sense of national identity, are fighting a legitimate liberation struggle against the oppressive colonial rule of the Addis Ababa regime.

«Their struggle has been temporarily set back by the introduction into the Horn of Africa of the armed presence, on a massive scale of a superpower and its surrogates, but the fundamental causes of that struggle remain and there will be no lasting peace in the area until the people have been allowed to exercise their inalienable right to self-de-

termination and independence», stressed the foreign minister.

Jaalle Abdirahman expressed the deep concern of the Somali and many other African governments over the precedents for foreign intervention in African Affairs that have recently been set and he hoped that the majority of African states will guard against this retrograde trend which heralds a return to imperialist domination and undermines the positive role of OAU in the mediation of African conflict.



The Foreign Minister pointed out that as a result of the liberation war being waged by Western Somalia and Abbo, people, the Somali Democratic Republic is providing food and shelter for a refugee population exceeding 500,000 which is increasing daily in alarming proportions.

In the case of Eritrea, he deplored the apathetic and indifferent attitude given towards Abyssinian illegal occupation of Eritrea and towards Abyssinia's ongoing brutal war against the Eritrean people waged with the help of Foreign mercenaries armed by a superpower.

Turning to the Middle East, the Somali Minister urged the U.N. to adopt positive and practical measures in support of the legitimate cause of the Arab people under Israeli domination and oppression. He said that world body was fully committed to the fundamental position that the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of their own state must be fulfilled.

«We continue to unreservedly condemn Israel for its intransigence and demand her to cease its acts of continued aggression and withdraw from all Arab lands occupied since 1967, including the holy city of Jerusalem», Jaalle Abdirahman said, adding that only if those fundamental elements were complied with, could danger to peace and stability in the region be eliminated.

On Southern Africa, the Minister emphasised that

the explosive situation prevailing there arose grave concern and called for more determined effort against the unjust policies, posed by the racist minority regimes, which, he said, escalates the current reign of terror and violence in flagrant transgression of the OAU and U.N. resolution and international public opinion».

He reiterated Somali's full support to the liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania, and urged them to intensify their struggle until final victory.

Referring to the Non-aligned Movement, Jaalle Abdirahman expressed his belief that through its strict adherence to authentic principles and firm opposition military alliance and power blocks, the movement has clearly established itself as a countervailing force in a world still troubled by super-

power confrontation, and it has made a significant contribution to the relaxation to international tension as well as the liberation of millions of people from colonial domination.

However, the minister said he was very much disturbed over attempts being made both outside and within the movement to divert it from true course and tilt its policies in one direction.

«We have made our opposition to this attempt, to change the essential nature of the Movement very clear and we are happy that our position is shared by the majority of the members of the non-aligned group states» he said.

The SDR Foreign Minister also spoke about the need for a new international economic order, demilitarization of the Indian ocean, and issues of disarmament.

## Colloquium on trade union Press

The minister of information and National Guidance Jaalle Dr. Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein on 5th Nov. opened at Al-uruba Hotel in Mogadishu, a colloquium on trade Union Press and Information.

The colloquium which is the first one of its kind to be held in Africa is jointly sponsored by the General Federation of the Somali Trade Union (GFSTU), the organization of Africa Trade Union Unity (OATUU) and the Frederick Ebert Foundation (FEF) of West Germany.

In the course of the 5 day Symposium discussions were focussed on the role of the Trade Union press in

the developing working societies of Africa.

The Colloquium was attended by Somalia, Nigeria, Mauritania, Senegal, Tanzania, the OATUU and FEF and Representatives from Egypt and Sudan.

In a speech he made at the opening ceremony, the Minister spoke of the importance of the colloquium for the African working society pointing out that the Socio-economic development of any society can only be initiated by effecting transformation in the ways of peoples, thinking and living «The reason behind this», explained the minister, «is that man forges his own en-

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## A briefing on the influx of Refugees

The SDR Minister of local Government and Rural development Jaalle Major General Jama Mohamed Qalib delivered on 13th Oct. 79, a comprehensive statement before the U.N high commissioner for refugees executive committee in Mog. to explain the serious situation created by the influx of refugees from western Somalia and Abbo.

Jaalle Jama pointed out that following its accession to independence, Somalia was always seized with a refugees problem emanating from the same region but he added, Somalia had never officially declared the existence of a refugee situation before 1978, in the hope that such refugees would return to their territory after a reasonable amount of time

The Minister put the refugees population in the country at one million, saying that 331, of this number were located in 21 camps.

Somalia has now the largest number of refugees and displaced persons in camps in the African continent and this clearly reveals the fac-



tual rightmore of the burden which has recently obliged the Somali government to declare a state of emergency, and to appeal for increased international aid he said.

Speaking about the way of assisting those displaced and helpless refugees, the minister pointed out that «There should be two parallel but complementary programmes; one which should be essentially humanitarian in nature and which would adequately provide the food, medical care and shelter of the refugees and, the other, social and economic programme of assistance which would deal wi-

th resettling the refugees temporarily to enable them to attain self supporting status».

Earlier, in a press conference at palais Des Nations, Geneva, Jaalle Jama said that the persistent reign of terror and oppression inflicted by Abyssinian troops on the innocent peoples of Western Somalia and Abbo forced these victims to flee from their homeland and seek refuge in the SDR.

«Of late with all the military support of intervention forces of a superpower and its surrogates operating in the guise of mercenaries, it has been able to intensify massive aerial bombardments, indiscriminate killing and inhuman torture and oppressions on the peoples of Western Somalia and Abbo with the consequence that an average of one thousand refugees are fleeing into Somalia daily» he added.

The minister stated that a just, permanent solution can not be reached while mercenaries continue to intervene and interfere in the international affairs of the Horn of Africa in



violation of OAU resolutions thereby prolonging and aggravating the agony of the people of Western Somali and Abbo and hence threatening international peace and security and the stability of the region.

Jaalle Jama expressed the hope that international pressure will be brought to the super power concerned and its surrogates so that they come to reason and sanity and withdraw from the Horn.

On the 10th Oct. Somali Democratic Republic renewed its appeal for increased emergency relief assistance to cope with the serious and grave situation of the refugees in the country.

The appeal was made by the director general of the Ministry of foreign Affairs Jaalle Husein Farah who at the foreign ministry forwarded a document detailing the estimated relief requirements for the period Oct. 1979 to December 1980 to all missions and internatio-

nal Organizations accredited to Somalia.

In a note given on the occasion, the D.G. declared that the present number of refugees in the SDR is estimated to be a million out of which, as of 30th September 1979 estimate, 331,000 are in 21 camps established in nine districts of the country.

«The influx of refugees from Western Somalia and Abbo en masse is continuing, and there has been a daily influx of 1000 refugees during the last few months as result of the destruction of their homes, livestock and personal belongings and the prevention of use of the water points in the area by the abyssinian colonial troops brought back to the liberated area» he said.

It is obvious that Somalia with limited financial resources can not alone shoulder the responsibility of providing the basic needs of the refugees in the coun-

try. The tragic human problem calls for the concerted efforts of all mankind».

He estimated requirements of the basic necessities needed for the refugees from Oct. 1979, 31st Dec. 80 excluding certain costs incurred by the governments which amounts to 71,600,000 U.S. dollars. This he said, exceeds the proposed allocation by UNHCR which is an increase within 1979 general programme of 2 million U.S. dollars and a budget of 5.5 million U.S. dollars for 1980.

The D.G reaffirmed that NT: has some problems as render all possible assistance within its financial capabilities to the refugees and displaced persons numbering over a million and putting great pressure on the limited natural resources of the country. Bilateral and multilateral assistance is required to supplement the Somali government efforts and sacrifices.

## C.C. delegation tours Qoryoley

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lled upon the contribution required of the cooperative to the overall economic development of the country and Lower Shabelle region in particular.

During the proceedings of the ceremony, the flower of the October Revolution of the Qoryoley district sang inspiring nationalistic and revolutionary songs.

## C.C. delegation inspect the regions

(from page 24)

of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, during their tour in the Regions, districts and villages of the country have organized various meetings with the Party members, social organizations and the masses in order to and crucial responsibilities confronting them in the which are cattered through-implementation of the campaign.

Likewise, the delegations have discussed the responsibilities concerning the role of the committees for the polling stations so as to secure the smooth fulfillment of the electoral activities.

Besides, the tour is governing to study the conditions of the refugee camps which are scattered throughout the regions of the country.



## CULTURE AND ART



# The use of Somali in Mathematics and Sciences

B. W. Andrezejewski

In 1972 Somalia embarked on a bold experiment by deciding to make Somali the official language of the country and to introduce it gradually as the medium of instruction in the whole educational system. Till that year Somali did not have an official orthography, and foreign languages — Italian, English and Arabic — were used in all aspects of public life. Even in elementary and adult education the medium of instruction was one of these three languages according to the region of the country and the availability of teachers.

There were several factors which favoured the success of the experiment. Firstly, with the exception of a few very small minorities, all the inhabitants of Somalia speak the same language. Even the dialect differentiation is not a serious obstacle, since one dialect type, Common or Standard Somali, has been used, probably for several centuries, all over the Somali-speaking territories as a means of wider communication. Secondly, even before the official orthography was introduced, Somali underwent in its oral form far-reaching modernization of its vocabulary through broadcasting. In order to translate items of news which came to them from foreign radio stations or news agencies, Somali broadcasters had to add many new items to the existing vocabulary of the language. Mainly by coining words rather than by borrowing them, they adapted the language to modern needs to such an extent that when newspapers and periodicals in Somali began to be published in 1972 the whole language, mainly by coining words rather than by

borrowing them, they adapted the language to modern needs to such an extent that when newspapers and periodicals in Somali began to be published in 1972 the whole language of modern journalism was already available to the public, who knew it already through the radio. Thirdly, some experimentation with the writing of Somali in different systems of transcription and the collecting of oral texts had been conducted between 1950 and 1972 by a number of Somali scholars and educationalists, and this

certainly provided a fund of experience which could be applied when written Somali was officially introduced.

The decision to make Somali the official language of the country was implemented with speed and vigour. In this connection it must be observed that this was done through highly centralized planning, and that in Somalia education at all levels, publishing and printing are entirely controlled and administered by the state. Within the first year Somali had been introduced as the language of government publications, correspondence and records and as the medium of instruction in elementary schools and adult education, and gradually the reform has come to cover almost the whole system of pre-university in all subjects.

In the educational field the greatest difficulty lay in the absence of mathematical and scientific terms. Although Somali had very large vocabulary, this was related to the needs of a mainly pastoral and agricultural community in their daily life, social systems, traditional sciences, skills and technologies, and in their highly cultivated oral poetry. Between 1940 and 1972 this vocabulary had been supplemented with terms relating to the modern world through broadcasting, as mentioned earlier, but even this kind of modernization valuable as it was, was not sufficient to deal with the needs of the educational system. Somali language planners, in order to succeed in their ambitious aims, had to meet the challenge of creating a whole new vocabulary for mathematics and the natural sciences, where a vast number of specialized terms is used and where semantic precision is of the utmost importance.

Within a period of seven years the Somali vocabulary has had to pass through a process of expansion which in some European languages took more than two centuries. This expansion was initiated by the Somali Language Commission in 1972-73 but was carried out

by the authors of schoolbooks and teachers' manuals, who were financed and guided by the Curriculum Department of the Ministry of Education. In each subject there were working groups, who developed the requisite vocabulary and discussed the method of presentation. The typescripts of the books were scrutinized by the Curriculum Department and after they had been printed by the National Printing Agency and issued to schools, inspectors gathered comments from individual teachers on their weak and strong points.

At this point it should be noted that Somalia has had for many years a cadre of highly competent mathematics and science teachers, trained either in Somalia or abroad, and that there is very close cooperation between the Curriculum Department and the College of Education (formerly the National Teachers Training Centre) at the National University.

It may be of interest not only to scholars but also to language planners concerned with practical issues in developing countries to consider in detail how the Somali educationalists set about their task of creating the new terms.

First of all, one can observe a very strong tendency to rely on the existing resources of the language, in marked preference to borrowing from foreign languages. This is very much in keeping with the tradition established by Somali broadcasters, who always prefer to coin new words or to adapt semantically the existing ones, rather than to borrow from foreign languages. There may also be a link between this practice and the general emphasis on national self-reliance characteristics of the current ideology in Somalia. The tradition established by broadcasters, it should be added, has its roots in the well-established practice of Somali poets of creating new words in order to overcome the highly demanding constraints of alliteration and scansion.

In exploiting the resources of their own language for vocabulary expansion Somalis use mainly two methods; composition and semantic shift. The term composition requires some elucidation; as understood here, it consists of forming new combinations of lexical and morphological components of the language. Such combinations through previously unknown in the term composition requires some elucidation; as understood here, it consists of forming new combinations of lexical and morphological components of the language. Such combinations, though previously unknown in the lan-

guage, conform to the existing patterns of derivation, and their meanings are in some way suggested by the meaning of their component. An example of this method of word-coining is the newly created term *dhexfur bisector* (for an angle). It combines the roots *dhex* and *fur*, which occur in such words as *dhex* the middle (of something), and *furid* opening, and the order of the two roots and the absence of any affix suggest the meaning of something that opens the middle (of something else), on an analogy with similarly formed compounds such as *biyaxir* «dam», the components of which can be related to the two words «water» and *xirid* shutting.

Another glass, whose components can be related to those of the verbs *weyn* being large, and *weyneyn* causing to be large, and to *-e*, which has the meaning of the performer of an action, as in such words as *qore* «writer» (cf. *qorid* writing,).

New terms which consist of previously unknown phrases or words are also regarded here as a form of composition, e.g. *cadaadiska hawada* atmospheric pressure, (the pressing of the air,).

The other main method for vocabulary expansion in Somali, semantic shift, is also very productive. It consists of assigning new, specialized meanings to existing ordinary words and thus for example in mathematics the word *bar* now means «point» while in ordinary language it means «spot» or «speckle». Similarly *tamar* a scientific term means «energy» (in the strict sense given to it in physics), while in ordinary language it means «energy», «strength» or «the ability to do what one sets out to do».

This reliance on the resources of the Somali language in creating a new mathematical and scientific vocabulary is not, however, carried to the extremes of linguistic chauvinism. Quite a large number of terms have been borrowed, and English is the main source of such loans. While they are relatively rare in the vocabulary which serves the lower levels of mathematical and scientific education, their number increases at its higher levels, especially in chemistry, where for example almost all the names of elements and compounds are borrowed from scientific English. The loan words are always adapted to Somali phonology and then written according to the rules of the official orthography, so that words like *koosayn*, *garaam* and *salfiyuurik asiidh* conceal under these shapes their



etymons «cosine» «gramme» and «sulphuric acid». The names of scientists and mathematicians also appear in disguise: Pythagoras, Newton and de Morgan become Baytaagoros, Niyuutan and Dimoorgan. However, international symbols and formulae are exempted from this process of naturalization.

The tendency to rely on the existing resources of the language can also be seen in the methods of presentation of the materials provided in textbooks. Translation into one of the foreign languages still widely used in Somalia hardly ever finds its way into texts, and all the explaining of new terms is done by demonstration, definition or description. Somali authors on mathematics show a strong penchant for graphic representation of mathematical operations, particularly in algebra, and of course in geometry, which by its nature lends itself to this method of explanation. Books on science are generously illustrated both by diagrams and by pictures of equipment and of experiments progress. Definitions are clear and succinct, and again accompanied by illustrations, while in the descriptive materials a great effort is made to draw all examples from situations which would be familiar to the learner, and to take them as much as possible from both life in towns and life in the rural interior of the country. Here again, however, national self-centredness is tempered by the recognition of the international character of mathematical thought and scientific enquiry, and the textbooks make brief excursions into the history of progress in this field. An outsider reading them may find details which are rarely given in schoolbooks in Europe or America, such as the name and nationality of the inventor of the concept of irrational number, or the indebtedness modern chemistry to the work of medieval alchemists.

The process of creating a mathematical and scientific vocabulary in Somalia is a conscious one, the result of careful planning backed and implemented by the government, who assign to it a high priority in their overall policy, and divert to it a considerable proportion of the limited resources which are at the disposal of the Ministry of Education.

The use of Somali on such a scale does not mean that teaching of foreign languages is neglected. Although they are not the medium of instruction in education, they are taught as subjects and intensive teaching is provided as part of the preparation for students about to enter the National University, where all the subjects ex-

cept for Somali and Arabic are taught in either Italian or English. However, even at university levels some degree of Somalization is taking place: new terms in the field of mathematics and science, as well as other subjects, are invented and discussed, and last year a translation of the first year mathematics university course was made, though it has not appeared in published form. University dissertations for final B.A. and B.Sc examinations, written in Italian or English, are now sometimes accompanied by a Somali version, and this practice is encouraged as part of the envisaged introduction of Somali as the language of instruction and the relegation of foreign languages of wider communication to an auxiliary role in university education; they would obviously remain an essential tool of advanced research and international contacts. If such ambitious plans were to be fulfilled Somali would become comparable in its educational functions to the languages of the smaller countries of Europe such as Norway or Hungary.

An outside observer might well ask himself why Somalia should make such a concentrated effort in this field, while she has many other pressing problems to deal with in her path towards economic and social development. Unfortunately, no authoritative answer to this question can be given since there do not appear to be any official published sources which set out the government policy in this respect. It seems that Somalia is too busy doing things to indulge in writing about language planning.

In an attempt to give a tentative answer, I shall try to place together what I have heard from Somali scholars, educators students, school children and parents in informal conversations on the subject in which I participated during my visits to Somalia in 1973-1975-1977 and 1978. I must make it clear, however, that I have made no systematic inquiry, since my research there, were mainly concentrated on linguistic and literary themes.

The reasoning which I came across with particular frequency was that as Somali was introduced as the official language of the state it should be made capable of serving all the needs of modern life, including secondary and university education. As economic development features prominently in the political programme of the Somali government it follows that mathematical and scientific education must be made accessible to as many citizens as possible, including those who do not know foreign

languages and who form the vast majority of the population. Some knowledge of mathematics and science, it is claimed, is needed for training technicians even at the lower and middle ranges of skills, and it is very costly to have to teach them a foreign language first, before they can attend their training courses. The ideal is to have manual workers who can read technical drawings and instructions, farmers who know something about biology and chemistry, nurses who know some anatomy and physiology, and literate pastoralists who have some knowledge of zoology and basic veterinary science in addition to their traditional skills.

There is also the aim, particularly favoured by Somali educationalists, of relating modern knowledge to the home background of the pupils. Some maintain that children and young people absorb knowledge more quickly and thoroughly from the conceptual point of view if it is presented in their mother tongue, and in addition they assert that it enhances their emotional harmony. The world of modern science is then not totally separated from their home environment and earliest experiences of life. The Somali children taught mathematics and science in their mother tongue can talk about them at home and may show their books and exercises to their families, some of whom can understand these subjects to some extent as a result of widespread courses in adult literacy, numeracy and general knowledge.

All this is in keeping with the current social and political ideology in Somalia, among the aims of which is to create social harmony and to remove the divisive effects of having an elite educated in a foreign language. Cautionary examples are invoked of certain other developing countries where elites look down on those citizens who have not that privilege, and are almost as remote from them as the colonial officials of the past.

A less common, but passionately argued view is that it is necessary for a national and Pan-African sense of self-confidence vis à vis industrialized counteract what is sometimes termed the colonialism of the mind, by which is understood the inculcation by the colonial and neo-colonial systems of education, based on foreign languages and cultures, of the view that African languages are inherently inadequate and inferior as vehicles of thought to languages of the excolonial powers. Those who support this view claim that this myth, for which are not scientific grounds, is perpetuated even

among Africans themselves, because their languages have not been adapted to the needs of modern times by developing in them the appropriate new vocabulary and by using them in the relevant fields of education, science and technology.

Although the current educational policy has been in force in Somalia since 1972, it is difficult to assess with accuracy its impact on the social and economic life of the country. My general impression is that gradually the goals are being achieved and the long-range prospects are favourable, provided the policy continues unchanged by any outside pressures and it unhampered by adverse circumstances.

It remains to be seen whether the Somalia experiment will exercise any influence on language planning in other developing countries in Africa, most of which, unlike Somalia, have immense educational problems resulting from linguistic fragmentation within their territories. The Somali experiment will certainly be of general theoretical interest to scholars in the field of linguistics, sociology and political science, since it suggests that under favourable conditions and with the requisite allocation of resources and personnel, it is possible to modernize any language within a much shorter time than has ever been envisaged.

Examples are given below which illustrate the Somali method; they are taken from the three fields of mathematics, physics and chemistry, indicated by the letters M, P and C respectively, and are grouped according to the three methods of vocabulary expansion, that is composition, semantic shift and borrowing.

### Composition

New terms formed by this method are explained here by reference to the roots and affixes which existed in the language prior to their appearance, and these related items are given in the righthand column; among them two types of affixes are distinguished, the nominalizing one (non. aff.) and the verbal one (vb. aff.). The affixes are used in the language in the process of derivation. It should be noted that the absence of an affix sometimes has a comparable function, and for this reason is referred to as affix zero, presented by.

When a related item in an ordinary (i.e. weak) verb table, or lexical entry, form in which it is given is a gerund, in accordance with the current lexicographical practice in So-

malia. It is translated in English by gerund forms ending in — ing, e.g. barid «teaching». The choice of citation forms for hybrid verbs (i.e. combinations of qualifiers with forms of the strong verb yahay to be') again follows

the current practice in Somalia, and they are given in their invariable dependent present tense forms, which are translated here by corresponding qualifiers in English.

habbarroole parallelogram (M)

habdhis system (M)

doorsoomo variable (M)

maangad irrational, as in the expression tiro maangad ah irrational number (M)

muujiye index (M)

saamigal proportion (M)

saddexagal traingle (M)

seegmaweydo a set of a simultaneous linear equations the graphs of which intersect (lit. something that fails to miss, i.e. that never misses) (M)

urur maran empty set (M)

xididsane radicand (M)

xarriiqda tirada number line (M)

adke solid (P)

dhuljiidad terrestrial gravity (P)

heerkulbeeg thermometer (P)

uumiyoobid gasification (P)

xoog xuddun ka jeed centrifugal force (P)

barbarro sides which are aligned in parallel; .le, nom. aff. (masculine) denoting the possessor of something hab method, way; dhisid building; -Ø, nom. aff. denoting a device or a type of activity.

doorsoomid becoming transformed; .e, nom. aff. (masculine) denoting someone (or something) who performs the action or is in the state denoted by the related verb or hybrid verb. maan mind; gadid selling, causing to get lost; -Ø, nom. aff. as in habdhis above.

muujin showing, indicating; .e, nom. aff. as in doorsoomo above.

saami share (especially of war booty); galid entering; -Ø, nom. aff. as in habdhis above.

saddex three; xagal bend, angle. seegid missing (the target); -ma., nom. aff. denoting action or state;

waayid failing to find, failing; -do, nom. aff. (feminine) with the same function as .e in doorsoomo above but different in gender. urur group, collection; maran empty.

xidid root (of a plant); .sen., vbl. aff. denoting the continuity of the action or state denoted by the related noun or verb; -e, nom. aff. as in doorsoomo above.

exarriiq line; .da, def. art. tiro number; .da, def. art.

adag hard, firm, .e, nom. aff. as in doorsoomo above.

dhul land, earth; jiidasho pulling towards oneself; -ad, nom. aff. denoting action.

heer level, degree; kul heat; beeid measuring the capacity of something -Ø, nom. aff. as in habdhis above.

uumi vapour, steam; .oob., bl. aff. with the meaning of changing into; -id, nom. aff. denoting action or state.

xoog force, strength; xuddun navel, centre; ka away from; jeedid facing, being directed to; -Ø, nom. aff. as in habdhis above.

barwaaqeeye fertilizer (C)	barwaaqo; prosperity brought about by rain, prosperity; barwaaqeyn (rare) bringing about prosperity; -e, nom.aff. as in doorsoome above
curiye : element (C)	curin giving birth for the first time; curad first born child; -e, nom.aff. as in doorsoome above
gudashahda is bilowda spontaneous combustion (C)	gudasho being burnt; -da def. art.; is self; bilowda which begins.
falgal : reaction (C)	falid acting, doing; gelid entering -Ø, nom.aff. as in habdhis above
Iskudhis : compound (C)	isku together; dhisid building, habdhis above.
iskujir mixture (C)	Isku together; jirid, being, existing; -Ø, nom.aff. as in habdhis above.
mile solvent (C)	milid dissolving; -e, nom. aff. as in doorsoome above.
milme solute (C)	milmid being dissolving; -e, nom. aff. as in doorsoome above.

## semantic shift

The new terms formed by this method are given in the righthand column. which they in the ordinary language and which are given in the right and column.

dheelli inequality	lack of balance in a burden loaded on an animal.
dhidib axis (M)	stick or pole fixed in the ground as a prop.
eber zero (M)	nothing; the state of being empty or finished.
fansaar function (M)	putting a second rider behind the first one on a riding beast; the implication is that the second rider's movements are totally dependent on those of the first.
hormo subset (M)	small group of camels taken out of the herd and prepared to be driven to the watering-trough (camels are watered in this way to prevent jostling).
koor trapeziod (M)	camel bell (Somali camel bells are reminiscent of trapeziods in shape).
saabley quadratic, as in the expression leeg saabley ah quadratic equation (M)	saabley something that has a saab (a basket frame used for carrying water vessels; there of such a basket and the parabolic shape of the graph produced by a quadratic equation); ley, nom.aff. feminine) with the same function as -le in barbarroole above but different in gender.
rug place value (M)	homestead, site of a settlement.
shakaal hypotenuse (M)	hobbling rope tied between one of the front legs and one of the back legs of a horse.
sunsun progression (M)	forward movement of a group of people or animals.

unug origin (M)

vaax quadrant (M)

culays weight (P)

cuf (mass) (P)

fidid expansion (P)

hawi work (P)

hoor liquid (P)

haraar acceleration (P)

kaynaan velocity (P)

leeb vector (P)

neef gas (P)

xawaare speed (P)

baruur fat (c)

bir metal (C)

cusbo salt (C)

dhuun hubsasho test-tube (C)

kalabax decomposition (C)

naanays formula (C)

saxar particle (C)

socod motion (P)

sumad symbol (such as Au, H  
etc. (C)

weji state (of matter) (C)

starting-point in making something.  
such as when weaving a mat or  
building a house.

quarter (a division term).

being heavy; a heavy object.

stuffing, bulky substance which falls  
enclosed space.

spreading.

work, labour.

abundant water from rain or flooding.

bolting (horsemanship term)

travel in a particular direction;  
migration.

arrow.

breath.

top speed of a horse.

fat meat, animal fat.

iron, any metal other than silver  
or gold.

common salt, salt found at salt licks  
for animals.

dhuun pipe, reed, trachea, oesophagus;

hubsasho making certain

parting, separating (said of milk)

nickname.

speck, particle of dust.

walking, movement.

mark, owner's mark branded on the  
skin of a domestic animal

face, appearance.

### Borrowing

In the field of mathematics, physics and chemistry almost all loan words have come into Somali from English, although, of course, the ultimate origin of many of them was Latin or some other languages. The Latin names of elements have come into Somali in their phonetically anglicized forms. Unless otherwise stated all the examples given below come from English.

Readers unfamiliar with Somali but who would like to gauge the degree of phonetic adaptation of loanwords will find it useful to know that the pronunciation values of Somali vowel letters roughly approximate to those of Italian and that the doubling of these letters represents length. The letter x represents a voiceless pharyngeal fricative consonant which would normally be perceived by an English speaker as a kind of h.

absiisa absissa (M)

algebra algebra (M)

digirii degree (M)

logardam logarithm (M)

taanjenti tangent (M)

atmosfeer atmosphere (P)

atam atom (P)

juul joule (unit of energy) (P)

niyuutan newton (unit of force) (P)

balaambal plumbum (i.e. lead (C)

feeram ferrum (i.e. iron, viewed as a pure element) (C)

haydarojiin hydrogen (C)

Kaarboon carbon (C)

molikiyuul molecule (C)

naytaroojiin laba-oksaydh nitrogen dioxide  
(note that laba — means  
,two,) (C)

ooram aurum (i.e. gold) (C)

xadiid iron (viewed as a substance, not necessarily as a pure element) (Arabic: hadid) (C and P)

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It should be noted that in Somalia, as in many other Muslim countries, surnames are not normally used. The given name is followed by the name of person's father and then by that of his

grandfather, and order of names is essential for identifying anyone. In the following list, the names of authors from Somalia are given in this way and not inverted as is done with European and American names.

Translations of Somali titles are given in square brackets to indicate that they do not appear on the title pages of the works.

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## NOTES

1. The situation in Somalia before the introduction of a national orthography is described in Hussein M. Adam 1968 and Laitin 1977.

2. A brief outline of the main dialect divisions is provided in Andrejewski 1971.

3. This is discussed in Andrejewski 1971 1978c.



4. An account of this work is given in Johnson 1973 and Somalia 1974c.

5. The characteristics of this orthography are described in Andrezejewski 1974 and 1978b. Detailed information about the introduction of Somali as the official language and the change which occurred as a result can be found in Andrezejewski 1975a, 1977b, 1978a and 1978b. Omar Mohamed 1975 and 1976, Saeed (1980) and Somalia 1974a, 1974b, and 1974c.

6. Information on this subject can be found in English, in Johnson (1980) and in Somali in a series of articles by Cabdullaahi Diiriye Guuleed Xiddigta Oktoobar, 1978: 6/126, 149, 150, 164, 165, 172, 173, 191, 247, 248, 283' and 7/71, 72) and by Mahamed Haashi Dhamac (Gaariye) (Xiddigta Oktoobar, 1976: 3/425 and 4/2, 8, 14, 20, 55, 61, 63, 73, 86, 90, 108).

7. Some guidance on the official policy, though not specially directed to the teaching of mathematics and science, can be found in Somalia 1974a, 1974b and 1974c.

8. This point is forcefully presented in the introductory notes to Mahamed Nuur Caalim 1978, an article on the functions of one and zero in mathematical operations. The author is a professor of mathematics at the College of Education of the National University, and a poet whose favourite genre consists of miniature treatises in alliterative verse on mathematical problems.

9. Two scholars, John Canney and Mohamed Hassan, are engaged at the moment in research into the process of modernization of the Somali language, and they are preparing doctoral dissertations for the Universities of London and Tübingen respectively. Canney has also been working for some time on a dictionary of modern terms in Somali.

10. The examples given in this paper are selected from six textbooks which can be regarded as typical of what has been published. Like all school books in Somalia they were published by the Curriculum Department (Xafiiska Maanaahijta) of the Ministry of Education (Wasaaradda Waxbarashada iyo Barbaarinta), and their dates are either 1977 or 1978 (no dates

are given on the title pages). The words xisaab, fisigis and kimistari mean respectively «mathematics», «physics» and «chemistry»; fasalka koowaad means «the first school year» and fasalka labaad means «the second school year»; and dugsigiga sare means «secondary school» (which covers the last four years of a twelve-year cycle of pre-university education). The books in question were:

(a) Xisaab: Fasalka koowaad, dugsigiga sare. The original version was in English and was jointly written by Bashiir Faarax Kaahiye, Xasan Daahir Obsiye, Cabdirahmaan X. Cabdalla Saciid, Cali Iid Ibraahim, Xuseen Mahamed X. Cumar, Axmed Geedi Maxamuud, Muuse Cabdi Cilmi, Axmed Saciid Diiriye and Cawil Cali Cabdi; it was co-ordinated by Cabdikariim Cashuur and checked and edited by Maxamed Cilmi Bulaale. The original version was translated into Somali by a committee consisting of Cusmaan Aadan «Badawi», Xasan Daahir Obsiye, Maxamed Cabdulle Dirir, Xuseen Maxamed Xaaji Cumar «Xanaan», Maxamed Cali Muuse «Cali Dheere», Maxamed Saciid Samatar, Maxamed Cabdiraxmaan Yuusuf «Carra-bey», Ibraahim Aw Aadan, Muuse Cabdi Cilmi and Cali Maxamed Xirsi «Cali Aar». It was edited by Maxamed Cabdulle Dirir, Xasan Daahir Obsiye and Xuseen Maxamed Xaaji Cumar «Xanaan». The illustrations are by Cabdiraxmaan Cali Maxamed, Maxamed Cabdalla Cali, Maxamed Xirsi Faarax, Axmed Maxamed Cali and Cabdullaahi Riyaale Wacays.

(b) Xisaab: Fasalka labaad, dugsigiga sare. The original version was in English and was jointly written by Bashiir Faarax Kaahiye, Xasan Daahir Obsiye, Cabdiraxmaan X. Cabdalla Saciid, Cali Iid Ibraahim, Xuseen Maxamed Xaaji Cumar, Axmed Saciid Diiriye and Cawil Cali Cabdi; it was co-ordinated by Cabdikariim Cashuur and edited and checked by Maxamed Cilmi Bulaale. The original version was translated into Somali by a committee consisting of Cusmaan Aadan «Badawi», Xasan Daahir Obsiye, Maxamed Cabdulle Dirir, Xuseen Maxamed Xaaji Cumar «Xanaan», Maxamed Cali Muuse, Maxamed Saciid Samatar, Maxamed Cabdiraxmaan Yuusuf, Ibraahim Aw Aadan Muuse Cabdi Cilmi and Cali Maxamed Xirsi. The illustrations are by Cabdiraxmaan Cali Maxamed, Maxamed Cali, Maxamed Xirsi Faarax, Axmed Maxamed Cali and Cabdullaahi Riyaale Wacays.

## THEORETICAL ISSUES



# THE SOCIAL PROPERTY OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION UNDER SOCIALISM

A. I. Shabel

Each and every Socio-Economic formation is based on a certain form of property relations in the means of production. Property, therefore, is a chief regularity and compulsory condition for the existing chief regularity and compulsion of the society and the public production.

Property, as an objective economic category which represents the chief economic base of a society, is a social production relation, which is established between people in connection with the means of production and also with the final products produced. Property is not an object but a production relations which is always connected with the object i.e. the means of production.

This shows that there can not exist property outside of the society and their production relations. In the same way, we can say that there cannot exist property outside and independently of the means of production and the consumer goods. The production relation existing within a society forms the socio-economic contents of the property and the totality of the functioning means of production and generally the production process. In its development the property always appears as a historically definite form of appropriation. With the changing of the economic property relations, is also chan-

ging its appropriation. Therefore, property is a real economic relation which is the fundamental basis of the society. This proves, that property as an economic category has a complex characteristic with which are connected all the rest of economic categories, phenomena and processes and the total activity of production.

As far as property is a main economic base of every society and social system in general, the transition from capitalist property to socialist property, means the revolutionary transition and this comes only after the revolutionary overthrow of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat is assured.

### THE SOCIALIST PROPERTY

The Socialist property is a public property upon the means of production. This signifies, bringing the relations of production into line with the character and requirements of the productive forces.

This means, the Socialist society are co-owners of the means of production and also produced products, through the state which is representing the whole society. This predetermines not only the character of ownership and distribution and exchange but also the main purpose of social production under socialism which is to satisfy the material and intellectual re-

quirements of its people and of the means of production, transformation the labour into a directly public one. For all workers, it secures participation. The social property relations under socialism determines a new way of distributing the material wealth, in accordance with the principle of the quantity and quality of labour. The public property corresponds with the public character of the production and creates full freedom for their development with high and steady rates.

### TWO FORMS OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY.

Under Socialism the public property or social property originates and develops into two forms. All people's property or State property and cooperative property. The necessity for the two forms of socialist property is determined by the different level of the production powers.

In industry the proletarian dictatorship finds a higher level of concentration and socialization of production. When the big exploiter's private capitalist property was expropriated and fell into the hands of the working class state, it became all people's state property.

In agriculture where to a large extent the petty commodity production prevails, it became necessary not to nationalize it and turn it into people's property. The private property of the petty and

medium commodity producers in agriculture were not expropriated but were gradually transformed into socialist property through voluntary cooperation of the farmers. In this way the cooperative property was formed.

The state property being a public property, is the highest and most developed form of public socialist property. The public property as the dominating property under socialism is determined by; the higher degree of socialization and maturity of the production relations; it comprises the heavy industry and the chief means of production, from which depends the development of all fields of the national economy and the prosperity of the whole nation; with the state property the most progressive class is connected.

The cooperative property under socialism, a public property. Being different from all people's property, it is a property of the separate cooperators. The fundamentals means of production and the results of their cooperative labour belong to the whole cooperators. This shows the lower socialization of the cooperative production relative to the state property.

The common features of the two forms of property are the dominating factors. The common features of the two forms of property can be summarized as the following: Their socialist character which eliminates the exploitation of man by man; their mutual and comradesly cooperation and interdependence the economic laws of socialism operate under both of them; the basic principle of public labour organization and discipline is of a common feature. The distribution of the material wealth is

determined by the principle of «quantity and quality of labour»; in both forms of property.

Along with these common features of the state property and that one of cooperative there exist also some differences. Such differences are; the means of production in the property are nationalized in the scale of the whole society while the cooperative property are owned within the limits of the separate collectives or produced in the state or as a result of the state property is social property of all the people, while the production which results from the cooperative property is the property of the separate cooperatives; in the state property, the workers who are engaged in it are paid from a general national wage fund. That means for an equal labour the payment is equal. In the cooperative property, the payment for the cooperative labour comes from the cooperative fund which is different in value for the separate farms; the workers under the state property have a fixed payment, but the cooperative payment depends to the income of the cooperative farm.

The difference between the two kinds of enterprises, concern their secondary features, while their common features are the chief and essential in their social economic nature. In the process of transition to communism, the differences of the two at a definite stage of the development of the production powers, will be united into a communist property.

Personal property under socialism; along with the public property with its two forms; under socialism there exist also personal property of the workers personal property is a relation among the people in regard to the appropriation of the products of labour by the

separate members of the society, with the purpose to satisfy their material and cultural needs. The personal property under socialism is a property upon objects for consumption as well as insignificant petty means of production.

Personal property of the socialist society are labour incomes and savings, their own personal lodgings, the personal tight transport means, objects for personal use etc. A peculiar character of form of the cooperators and some workers and other employers. The chief source of personal property under socialism is the labour invested by the workers in the public production.

Personal property under socialism is different from the private property under capitalism. Unlike the capitalist private property, which is a property which is a property upon the means of production and based on the exploitation of the workers by bourgeoisie the personal property under socialism is a property upon objects of consumption and void of exploitation of any nature.

The personal property under socialism exist and develops on the basis of public property which creates condition for the increase of the personal property and hinders its transformation into private property. The increase of the personal property and hinders its transformation into private property. The increase of the personal property creates the material interest for the worker in the development of the public production and the increase of the public property.

During the stage of the transition to communism, the changes in the public property also brings changes in the personal property. With the increase of the real incomes of the workers the personal property will also increase.



## BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS



# THE SPEECH OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF SRSP ON THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION



**COMRADES;**

Allow me to extend to all the Somali people wherever they are warm greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of their Revolution. I would also like to extend to the friendly guests who have come to share with us our celebration on this great occasion our sincere gratitude for the kind consideration and respect they have for the Somali people and their Revolution.

**COMRADES;**

Ten years is a very short period in the life of nations and the march of history. Historical and social change is measured in tremes of centuries or more. Yet there are periods in which the pace of events and changes are so concentrated in so short a time that they become equal to much longer periods when things were moving rather slowly. The last ten

years of Revolution constituted such a period in the life of our people. They were years in which the pace of historical progress and the changes happening in the life of our people were moving at a very fast speed. They were years in which all of us were struggling hard and running fast in order to bring about true and comprehensive changes in our society. It is pertinent to take stock of where we are today, what we have come-through, and where to go from here. Before we go into such an evaluation, it is also pertinent to ask what our situation was before we began the revolutionary struggle.

COMRADES, we have many times reminded ourselves the nature of that situation. This was the basis of our constant political orientations. When we constantly remind ourselves of such a situation, many people regard this to be needless repetition. We do not think so. This is so because when man forgets his past and what he has undergone it is not possible for him to correctly evaluate the present and the future that lies before him. To summarize again the situation, the Revolution was born when part of the Somali people were under colonialism, while those who were free were living under neo-colonial conditions. That is to say in a situation in which the objectives of



independence have been lost and in which basic matters affecting the political and economic destiny of the nation were determined by foreign powers. In our case this brought about political confusion which again resulted in disunity among the people, lack of respect for the government and the state, the resurgence of tribalism until the security and existence of the nation became in jeopardy. At this point the Armed Forces could tolerate no longer and brought about the October 21 Revolution genuinely representing the aspiration of the masses who gave their full support and loyalty.

Though we had many times explained the aspiration of the Revolution, it is relevant after years to again remind ourselves of them. The aspirations of the Revolution were the resurgence and transcendence of those of the independence movement. These aspirations were, in brief, to enable all Somali people to break the shackles of colonial and neo-colonial bondage, to seek their self-determination and legitimate unity, to re-build its economic, political and social life in independence and, while pursuing this progressive line, to have normal and friendly relations with all nations and reject subservience to any nations.

In order to fulfil these aspirations the Revolution has charter out a clear programme. For the implementation of this programme it relied on the eternal principles of socialism, which evolved through the progress of human history. In applying the principles of socialism particular attention was given to our heritage, specific conditions, and our own historical experience. This was clearly stated in the second charter of the Revolution.

Socialism, as is well-known, is a scientific system which guides socio-economic change. Accordingly, the Revolution adopted a comprehensive programme encompassing the economic, social and political aspects. Embarking on any serious economic plan demands institutional restructuring that fit it. That is why we have nationalized the commanding heights of the economy such as major industrial establishments, financial institutions and foreign trade, strengthened the state sector and co-operatives, without neglecting the private sector. That is why we have streamlined the general administration and the responsibilities of the Ministries, created many state agencies responsible for various productive and service sectors, and subdivided the regional administration so as to be able to better serve. The needs of the population

spread across the country.

During the Revolutionary period two plans have been promulgated (a three year plan for the period 1971-73, and a five year plan for the period 1974-78), and the third one is now in progress for the period 1979-81. These plans, while touching all the economic and social sectors, gave priority for investment to the productive sectors (such as agriculture, industry, livestock and fisheries); communications and transport, water and mineral surveys and education, without neglecting health services, the general administration and the security and defence of the country. At this juncture I wish to place emphasis on certain areas of our economy without delving in great details inasmuch as such details are available in the reports on the evaluation of such plans and in other publications.

The Revolution has considered the Agricultural as the basis of our economic development. The purpose in so doing was to ensure national self-sufficiency in food production, to provide the agricultural produce required for our industries and to increase our export crops. As such it has been viewed as a matter of priority and many projects have happily been realised.

Our Livestock constitutes one of the most salient resources of our country. As such we have invested considerable amounts in Livestock development, in the provision of sufficient Veterinary service and in the eradication of animal diseases such as Rinderpest which has been successfully achieved. Stemming from a full appreciation of the fact that droughts have been adversely effecting our Livestock we embarked upon the promotion of Range and grazing land development and taking measures against Erosion and Grazeland deterioration.

The development of our fisheries resources has been completely neglected before the Revolution. Here again we moved to carryout promotional campaigns and development plans for the exploitation of such wealth. We organized co-operatives and fishing companies which would soon be complemented by a Maritime School, small ports and cooling and freezing facilities.

The industrialization programme in our country has made a considerable growth during the decade as a result of the tremendous Investment by the Revolution in this Sector. We have created a considerable number of high



and heavy Industries which in turn contributed to our economy and to job opportunities. Our Industrialization policy is based on the exploitation of our Raw materials in the Agricultural, Livestock, Fisheries and mineral sectors aimed at decreasing imports, saving hard currency, increasing exports and creating job opportunities.

Our Mineral Wealth constitutes the most important Resources of our country and indeed no significant economic and development could be achieved without the exploration for and exploitation of such wealth. Therefore the Revolution has invested considerably in the exploration and development of minerals, Water Resources and also hydrocarbons, we have already very encouraging results and no doubt will be exploiting them in the future.

Though we have experienced many difficulties, which we shall dwell on later, nevertheless as a result of these plans and the hard effort put into their implementation the economy had been growing at an annual rate of 4.1%. However it is necessary that we increase production, invest greater efforts in the areas of production so that we could eradicate hunger and ill being.

Worthy of special mention is the educational progress reached during the last ten years. To take a single example the number of school population (from primary to university) increased from 54,651 in 1970 to 285,003 in 1979 (3,002 of the latter figure comprises university students, who were negligible before the Revolution). That represents an increase of 412%. In addition we all know the amazing progress realized by the writing of our language, whose developments colonialism wanted to arrest as well as the strengthening of the Arabic Language. The epic illiteracy campaigns also constituted a brave step whose positive impact was admitted by international organisation as an example for others.

In the field of health, even though progress achieved was not as impressive as that in education, yet serious efforts were undertaken in its extension to all the population, and the eradication of many contagious diseases. The eradication of small pox had been achieved today and progress in many others is continuing.

COMRADES, we have mentioned earlier, while we were on our charted road of progress, we have faced many serious difficulties. Among

these were cyclones, cholera and the long drought which the Somali people nick-named «the long-Drawn Drought». We had overcome these disasters through our valiant, united efforts and self-sacrifice. We had not only saved the lives of those affected but later succeeded in settling them in new prosperous areas so that they become self-sufficient and contribute their share to the national economy. We have also met the great demands put up by the support to the liberation movements who are struggling for their right of self-determination and independence, especially the Somali people who are still under colonial subjugation. There were also the difficulties, common to all developing countries, pertaining in the world economy today. Fuel became expensive and scarce, inflation galloping, and imports — both essential and others-prohibitive.

No doubt these are all problems that would have negative impact on any plan and hinder the progress that could have been reached. Indeed they are of such a scope as to make retardation possible. This was what the enemies of the Somali people were expecting.

Yet this did not happen. On the contrary we have overcome most of these difficulties and are still making progress. How did this happen.

We are not saying a new thing if we say that the secret is socialist planning. It is a system which entrenches solidarity, discipline, equality and perseverance in the service of the general interest. These are aspects, when combined with patriotic loyalty, can enable a people to overcome any difficulties.

It was such a system that we have applied since the Revolution. We have step-by-step revolutionized our people and ourselves, raised patriotic and socialist consciousness, while at the same time combining political organisation with practical work of self-help schemes. We have persisted in this stage-by-stage struggle until the formation of the party of the new type and its mass organisations.

At the founding congress of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party we had promised to promulgate a new constitution and people's Assembly elected by the people. Some of that promise we have fulfilled when we recently cast our vote in the referendum for the new constitution put before us by the party. We have to fulfil the rest of the promise by electing the Peoples Assembly, a task we have to finish



by the end of this year. Then our political programme, which was complementary to the economic and social plans, would be complete. Then we would achieve success in building a socialist and democratic system, with its party of the new type, social and mass organisations, and the people assembly freely elected by all the population. Then, as the Revolution embarked upon at the beginning, the party continued, and the peoples Assembly will round off, the policy decision making and administration of the country will be a collective and at the same time democratic one; each individual performing his task in an organised manner. After the people's Assembly is elected, the Government that emerges from it must, while fulfilling the country's constitution and the party programme, continue the struggle for progress and solve the existing and forthcoming problems in a determined, persistent and democratic manner.

This new democratic and socialist system which we have adopted is one that is dictated by the experience and interest of our people. The system that fits each nation is not dictated from outside, this is a matter that emerges from its own praxis through its own self-determination. We will never depart from this system chosen for our destiny.

COMRADES; If I now turn towards the field of foreign policy, I would like to remind you that at the extra-ordinary Congress of our party held in 20th January this year we have stated the following:

«The foreign policy of any nation is based on two essential aspects:

1. An aspect which serves the specific legitimate interests of that nation, and which determines its commitments, laws, and the agreements it enters into.

2. An aspect which concerns the general interest of the international community, and involves the responsibility of that nation for peace, co-operation and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.»

In that congress we have reiterated the six-point declaration which the Revolution adopted as the basis of foreign policy and how they were implemented. We have also discussed and reached resolutions on many matters concerning our foreign relations. Since the holding of the extra-ordinary congress to repeat all those points. We shall just select a

few for emphasis.

To begin with the Revolution adopted an independent non-aligned policy, based on peaceful co-existence, the legitimate rights of people's for self-determination, and the respect for international law. This policy was not an spontaneous one. It rather emerged from experience, the interest of our people, and the existing international situation of this epoch. The foreign and internal policy programmes were two sides of the same coin. This is so because since foreign policy is but a reflection of the internal, it must serve the interest of development, unity and existence of the nation.

The revolution, being aware, of this, become actively involved in foreign relations, our positive role in the international and regional organisations such as the organisation of African unity, the Arab League, United Nations, Islamic conferences in the expansion of our diplomatic relations, the visits of various levels to many countries, and the reciprocal ones to our country by many leaders of governments, parties, social organisations, and also by other important personalities. There is no doubt that this constant activity has earned our country a good name, and enabled our point of view on many questions to reach many quarters.

One of the main pillars of the foreign policy adopted by the revolution was the necessary support to the peoples struggling for their independence and self determination. This obviously had to be so, the right of the peoples for self determination is a principle enshrined in the charters of international organisations such as the united nations and the organisation of African unity Somalia is a member of these organisations and is loyal to their charters. Besides it is a country that gained its freedom through an anti-colonial struggle not long ago. It can no way therefore hold its hands from supporting, to the extent of its possibility, those who are now conducting the same struggle.

The clear stand we have adopted in support of the liberation movements of Africa and how we have worked among African countries and other to intensify this support until they reach their independence is self-evident and needs no emphasis. During the last ten years such countries as Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Sao Tomè and Principe, the Comoros and Seychelles gained their independence. The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Western Somali,

Abbo and Eritrea are still conducting their struggle for the eventual and sure triumph of independence.

The Freedom fighters of Zimbabwe are close to victory. Despite manoeuvres, the Liberation Movement, led by the Patriotic Front, will continue the struggle with the support of all the nations who are on the side of justice.

The Apartheid Regime of South Africa is still obstinate in the impossible task of thwarting the independence of Namibia. While the victory of the liberation movement is inevitable, yet there is great responsibility on the shoulders of Africa and the rest of the world to compel South Africa to relinquish its hold on Namibia. Similarly Africa and the rest of the world should face their responsibility in the abolition of Apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa so that the peoples living there should attain their full human rights. It should be realized that racial discrimination and peace are not co-existent.

Many people refuse to admit that a black African Government can itself become a colonizer, which the rest of Africa was suffering under European Colonialism. But Colonialism has no colour. It repeatedly occurred in the history of Europe and elsewhere that people of the same colour and sometimes of the same culture, did colonize one another. The peoples of Western Somali, Abbo and Eritrea will definitely continue their struggle until their rights are recognized and they gain their freedom. Today many people have realized the truth: the history of the Abyssinian Empire, known to us all along, which was based on expansionism and the swallowing of neighbourly peoples has been exposed.

The Somali Democratic Republic tried its utmost to co-operate with the successive regimes ruling Addis Abeba to find a just political solution for these problems. But the response it met with was intransigence, threats and sometimes over attack. In such circumstances, Somalia had no choice but to perform its duty of defending itself and support for the legitimate cause. Aside from Abyssinian intransigence, the situation of the Horn of Africa had been further complicated by the interference of foreign forces. These foreign powers should realize that the genesis of the problems of the Horn lies in the contradiction and conflict between oppressed peoples struggling for liberation and their oppressor.

As long as they forcefully support a colonial regime, no matters what colours it may adopt, there would be no solution. It is even in the interest of these powers to extradicate themselves from the quagmire and consider and seek the true friendship of the peoples.

Nonetheless Somalia, as before, is ready to make its contribution in the search for a just, peaceful and permanent solution. This is so because Somalia has no expansionist aims. The real problem, as mentioned before, is the question of the colonized peoples who ought to obtain their self-determination. The Addis Ababa regimes, bent upon burying this truth, are still today expressing threats and aggressive designs on Somalia. We would like to make it quite clear to them that the Somali people never gave up their rights, are quite ready and capable of defending themselves, and will never be an easy road for any invader.

COMRADES. Recently the Central Committee of our party declared an state of emergency concerning the serious difficulties arising from the refugees who are continuously pouring into the Somali Democratic Republic. The declaration was exhorting the citizens of the Republic to spare no efforts in helping brothers in distress, who are in need of food, medicine, and shelter. This emergency assistance by the citizens is essential because the foreign assistance being received for his purpose is not sufficient.

Since some of these refugees are completely destitute, it became incumbent upon the Somali Government to open centres for their care. Others are living in the various towns of the Republic. All of them had been compelled to evacuate their homes because of the murder, robbery and other cruelties that is being meted out day and night by the forces of the Abyssinian occupier and those who support it. We again call upon the international community to come forth to the assistance of these people in plight so that their lives can be saved. We also call upon the governments and international Organisations to seek a solution for the cause of the problem, a solution which lies in finding peace in their areas and the cessation of oppression.

Just as it supported all African Liberation movements, Somalia has been and will always be with the Arab cause. Firmly believing that their destiny and that of the Arab Nation as a whole are inextricably linked, they had always

spared no effort in the support of this cause. We believe that in order to reach a final peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, Israel must evacuate all Arab lands it occupied in 1967, and that the Palestinian people must be given their legitimate rights for self-determination and to an independent and sovereign state.

COMRADES, we have just briefly reviewed the ten years of our Revolution, how we have organized our life, what we have achieved, and the difficulties we encountered. They were indeed ten years that entered the pages of our history written indelible ink.

Though the major effort was made by the Somali people themselves yet, to the interdependence of the world today, friendly foreign assistance was forthcoming. We express here deep gratitude to those friendly and fraternal peoples and governments who extended their generous help in our ten years of struggle.

Yet we should not be complacent with the achievements. There will always be difficulties to overcome and today we are facing problems created by the instability in the world economy, and the interference of foreign forces in the affairs of this region. These problems af-

fect the life and the interests of our working people. The enemies of the people and the Revolution want to exploit these circumstances in order to reach their goals. Among them are those elements who instrumentalize tribalism and who, in an attempt to harm the Revolution, aim at reviving Nepotism, Favourism, Corruption, Rumor-mongering and machinations but their aims will certainly end in frustration and failure. The Somali people who are the conditions they have overcome, who have tasted the fruits of their struggle, will never again be deceived by illusions. They are aware that revolutionary struggles have stages and that sometimes there are shortcomings. But they are also aware that such shortcomings, when they do occur, can only be overcome through unity in struggle.

What we need most today is to ensure unity and steadfastness, to augment our endeavour aimed at increasing production, to protect, economic and safeguard our state property, to rely on ourselves in the defense of the motherland and to have full confidence in ourselves.

We firmly believe that the Somali people will continue that struggle, gaining victories each day. And in that we congratulate them.



## *The 3rd Bibliography of Halgan*

October, 1979 marks the third anniversary of «Halgan» the official Organ of the CC of the SRSP. Halgan, a monthly journal is published both in Somali and English languages. Since its appearance in October 1976, its mission was dedicated to carry party messages directed to all spheres of life of the Somali people.

These messages cover economic political and social achievements during the Revolutionary period, the speeches of President Mohamed Siad Barre, Party policies decisions resolution of the Party and the Social Organization Congresses, and lastly but not the least, the national tasks to be done.

Since its first issue of 1976, Halgan contributed a great deal to politicize, educate, mobilize and create conditions to implant Socialist literature. In its monthly issues, it

carries different and crucially important articles of both from within and from without. These articles give a precious opportunity to acquaint the readers all political, economic and social affairs which are of current importance.

The year 1979 was a successful year for Halgan for it played the role of conveying wide range of topics concerning different spheres of social life which are of great interests for the people. The articles of the year 1979, provide a clear outlook of our external and internal political economy and social affairs.

The third anniversary of Halgan coincides with a historically important event. It is the 10th anniversary of the Revolution. Thus, in this year Halgan compiled the achievements, gains, victories, losses and overall development

activities carried out for a complete Revolutionary decade. The bibliography below will cover editorials and other articles carried in

the issues of HALGAN beginning from November 1978.

Editorials and other important articles	Issue No: Date.
— The Baghdad Summit	25 — Nov. 1978
— The Camp David Accords	26 — Dec. 1978
— Fruitful year; Graduates from the Political institute	27 — Jan. 1979
— The opening Speech of the General Secretary at the extra-ordinary Congress of the SRSP	28 — Feb. 1979
— Somalia & the year of the Child; Women's struggle : A World wide perspective	29 — March, 1979
— Speeches of the General Secretary of the SRSP on the occasion of 1st & 15th of May	30-31 April, May 1979
— The FRANTZ FANON CENTER MOGADISHU CONFERENCE; Reflections on the Somali Economy	32 — 33 June—July 1979
— The New National Constitutions of SDR,	34 — 35 Sept.

N.B. But Halgan Staff are apologizing for the readers that due to technical obstacles and other circumstances which are beyond our control, the last issues of Halgan were delayed. Anyhow, we hope to bring the condition to the routine as soon as Possible.

## Colloquium on trade union press

(from page 28)

vironments, while at the same time he is the product of his own society and language, knowledge, beliefs and traditions and that made up the sum total of his culture».

Jaalle Abdisalam highlighted how the Somali Revolution of 21st October came to the rescue of the Somali workers from exploitation, placed power in their hands and fully enhanced the mass-media for their services.

He also explained the transformation, that has taken

place in the Ministry of Information and National Guidance.

Since the advent of the revolution as well as the development of the country's, mass-media in general. «The greatest contributing factor to this development of the mass-media has been the writing of the Somali language in 1972, because it has helped to coordinate the efforts of the mass-media in reaching the People. At the same time it has helped found a Somali Press, and publications» he said. Our mass-media today is

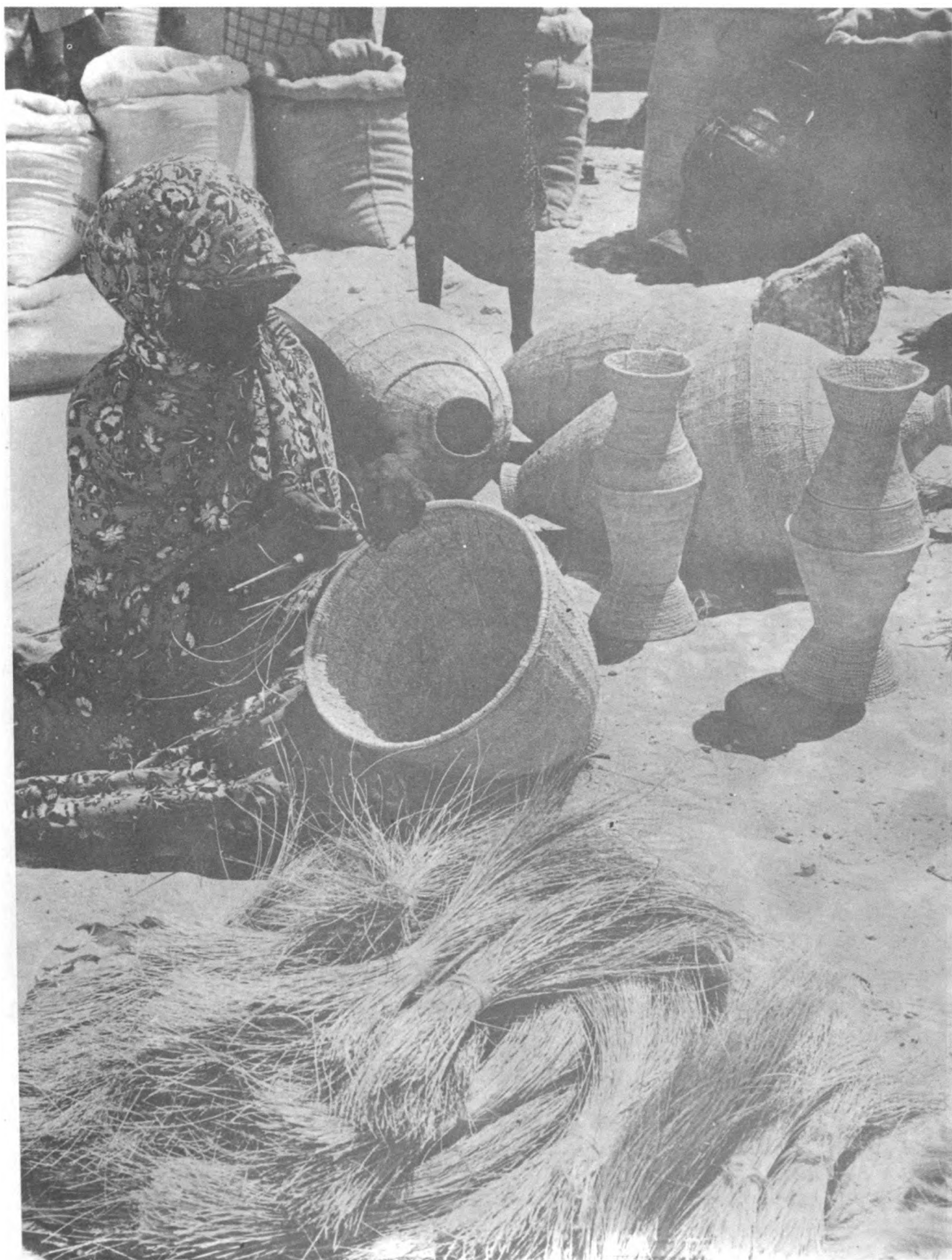
development oriented and in the international solidarity in the fight against colonialism, neo-colonialism and Racism, and to world peace through the propagation of the principles of self determination, positive neutrality and non-alignment» he said.

In conclusion the Minister expressed the hope that the colloquium would greatly contribute to the positive socio-economic transformation of the African continent so that its peoples could enjoy prosperity through the realization of rapid progress.



**BY a popular massive vote approve the constitution of the Somali Democratic Republic**





**Craftsmanship is a natural gift for Somali women as seen in this picture.**